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Ashford Park NURSERIES

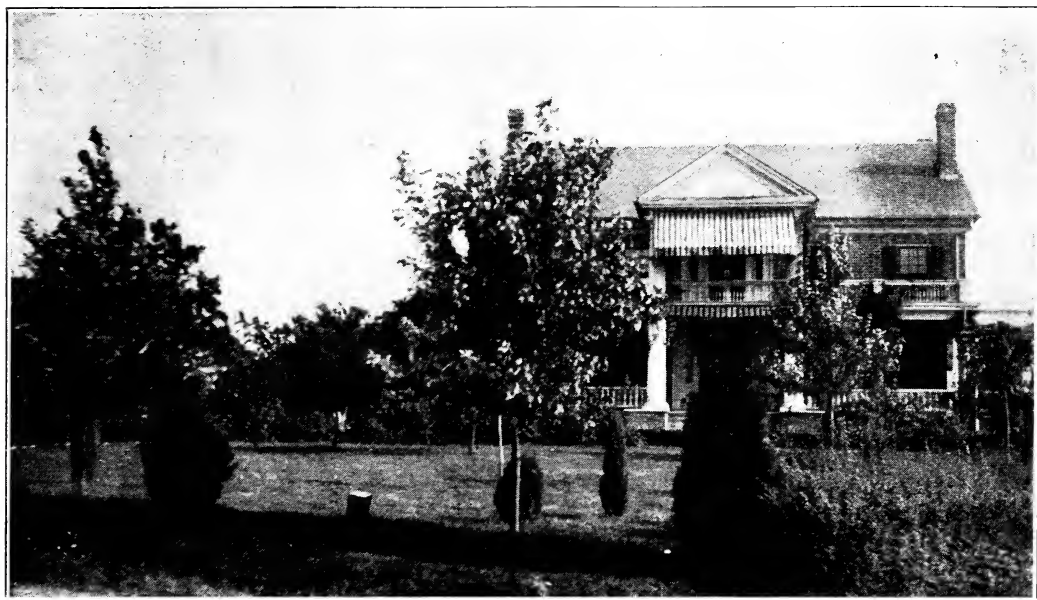
Ashford Park Station
Southern Ry.

Office 714 Grant B'g
Atlanta, Ga.

THE
JOURNAL OF
THE
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TO OUR PATRONS

RETURN TO POMOLOGICAL
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE



THE TREES, SHRUBS and HARDY PLANTS which are briefly described in the following pages, and which are now growing on our grounds; as also those we expect to grow from year to year, will be sold mainly to owners of homes in the Southern States. Sooner or later, and from time to time, you, as one of that number, in whose hands this book is placed, will be needing some of these things. The fact that they cost so little and add so much to the beauty and to the money value of your property no longer needs argument. ¶ Everything we offer for sale has been grown out doors, on our own grounds, near Atlanta, and, therefore, acclimated to this section. ¶ They have been selected, planted and cultivated carefully. The sole purpose has been to make them as good as can be grown. We dig and pack them carefully. In these things we do not spare expense. We know that a Tree or Shrub which you place on your lawn is of no value to you unless it shall not only live, but thrive. ¶ Plants thus managed cost us more than such as are frequently offered through agents, and otherwise, and we must therefore charge more for them. But this additional cost, or even all the original cost of a Tree or Shrub which should last a lifetime, bears a very small proportion to its value to you when it is growing and thriving on your lawn. : : : : : We do not employ agents, but sell what we grow directly to the people who use it. Whenever you may need anything grown in this book, we shall be much pleased to hear from you. We will try to make it easy, pleasant and profitable for you to deal with us, now, and for many years to come. Any Plant not in our stock, we will, upon request, endeavor to get for you.

W. T.
ASHFORD

ASHFORD PARK NURSERIES

H. C.
CALDWELL

Office: 714 Grant Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Telephone Main
417

Nursery: Ashford Park Station
Peachtree Rd. and Sou. Ry.

To business that we love,
We rise betime,
And go to 't with delight.
—Shakespeare.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The sentiment connected with the planting of trees has been a theme of poets and philosophers in all the ages. It is indeed an attractive thought, that so little a thing as the planting of a few young trees (time and nature doing the rest) will add so much to the money value of your home; add to it also a touch of your own personality, and leave so many living monuments of beauty, shade and blossom to the memory of your forethought and culture.

Any one who has made the test, knows the advantage, and the real economy of planting nursery-grown trees, rather than those taken from the forest. It is largely chance if the latter give satisfaction, whereas those taken from a nursery with a good system of roots, are almost sure not only to live but thrive.

THE ALDER.

Alnus (30 to 35 feet). The long drooping catkins on these trees are an attractive feature. Besides they have beauty of form and foliage which makes them desirable as a lawn tree, and quite ornamental. They grow rapidly and are hardy.

THE ASH.

Fraxinus (40 to 50 feet). A tree of beautiful rounded outline, with large green leaves which remain well into the fall, rapid and thrifty growth. A superb tree for either street or lawn.



Aralia Spinoza.

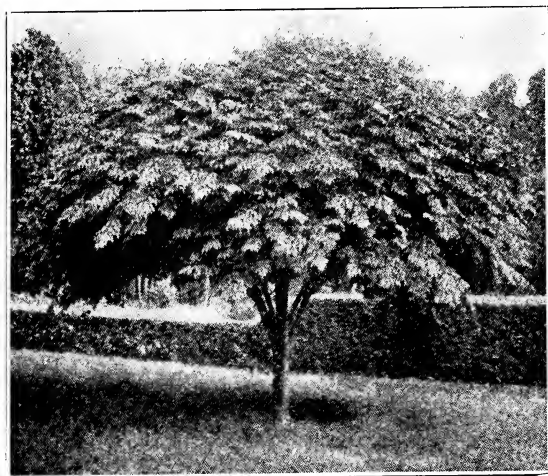
Flowering Ash (*F. Ornus*) (20 to 25 ft.). The fluffy plumes of white flowers borne by this variety are beautiful. It is truly a handsome tree and should be numbered in any collection.

ARALIA.

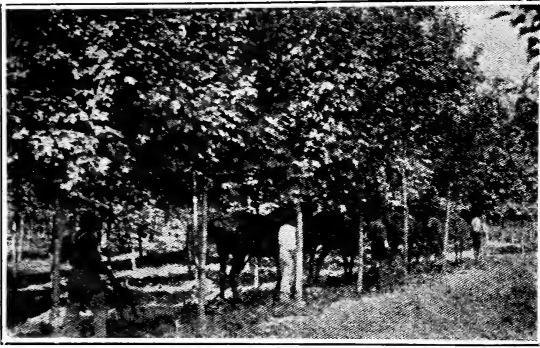
Aralia spinosa. This attractive small tree grows 12 to 15 ft. high from a clump of stout stems at the ground, spreading out gracefully to 12 ft. wide, at the top. The beautiful form and foliage are enhanced by panicles of white flowers which are followed by purple berries in autumn. It is very ornamental.

BEECH.

American Beech (*Fagus ferruginea*) (40 to 50 ft.). A handsome spreading tree and hardy as a rock. Useful for lawn and landscape work.



Umbrella China.



Ash-leaf Maple in Nursery Rows.

BIRCH.

White Birch (*Betula Alba*) (35 to 40 ft.). Of rapid growth. Its graceful form and foliage and beautiful white bark make it a distinct and handsome tree wherever placed.

THE CATALPAS.

Catalpa (*Catalpa Bungei*) (5 to 10 ft.). This is a very attractive round-headed tree, quite similar in form to the Standard Bay tree, but the foliage is more tropical in appearance. Very handsome where formal effects are desired. They are hardy everywhere, and a driveway lined with them on either side is a thing of beauty.

Western Catalpa (*C. Speciosa*) (30 to 40 ft.). The large leaves make it a valuable specimen on the lawn.

Japanese Catalpa (*C. Kaempferi*) (25 to 30 ft.). The foliage differs somewhat from the others, produces yellowish white flowers in mid-June. It is noted for its long, slender seed pods which give it quite an odd appearance.

CHINESE CEDRELA.

(*Cedrela Sinensis*) (40 to 50 ft.). The fine outline and feathery foliage, with thrifty rapid growth make this an excellent tree for lawn or avenue. Another attractive feature is its long racemes of white flowers which appear in early summer.

THE CHESTNUTS.

American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*). A large and beautiful tree with stout spreading branches. Nuts sweeter than those of any other variety. An excellent shade tree.

Japanese Chestnut (*C. Japonica*) (25 to 30 ft.). A small tree with a dense oval crown. Native of Japan, leaves glossy green. Fruit very large, individual nuts over an inch wide. Begins to bear fruit when 3 to 4 years old. It makes a beautiful tree for the lawn.

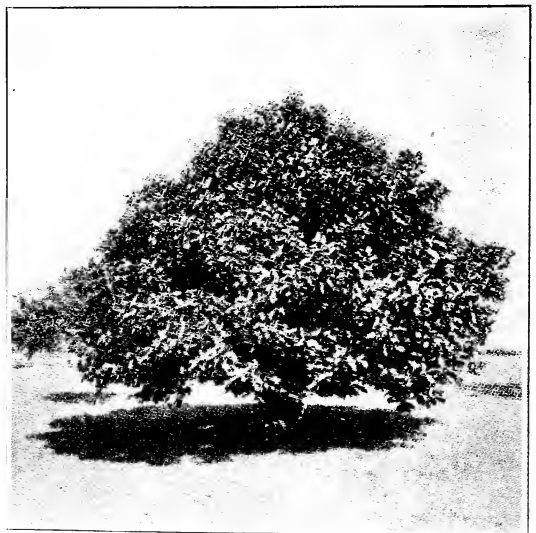
Spanish Chestnut (*C. Sativa*) (15 to 20 ft.). A vigorous growing tree with a broad, round head. Flowers showy, nuts very large but inferior in flavor to those of the American or Japanese.

Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus*) (40 to 50 ft.). A large tree usually planted for shade on streets and lawns. Flowers white, tinged with red. Very showy in flower, and one of the finest lawn trees.

CHERRY.

Flowering Cherry (*Cerasus Avium*). A beautiful and attractive early spring blooming tree. Early in the spring it is covered with a mass of blooms, each flower resembling a miniature white rose.

Wild Cherry (*C. Serotinea*) (40 to 50 ft.). Bears racemes of white flowers in May, one of our native trees, which should be in every collection.



Spanish Chestnut.

THE CHINA TREES.

Cut Leaf China Tree (*Melia Azedarach Lasciniata*). A new variety, the tree is of medium size, leaves beautifully cut. The blooms are a light lilac and produced in abundance just before the leaves appear. This variety is quite distinct and valuable.

Umbrella China (*M. Azedarach umbra-culiformis*). A distinct form of the China tree with a dense spreading umbrella-like head. Very formal and sym-



The Flowering Peach is graceful simply in the green leaf. When covered with the white and pink flowers, it is charming.

metrical in outline, and of rapid growth. Highly prized as a shade tree. We recommend this superb tree for bordering a roadway or walk. Good in any situation.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*) (40 to 50 ft.). Develops into a large well-shaped tree. In early June it bears greenish white flowers. Largely used as shade tree, and has decided merit.

White Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*) (20 to 25 ft.). This is a gem among our native trees. The veil of white blossoms come in April, then the bright, green leaves during the summer, followed in autumn by the Scarlet Berries and brilliant foliage.

Red Flowering Dogwood (*C. Rubra*) (20 to 25 ft.). A rare and beautiful tree, and when planted in contrast with the white flowering

kinds, they make a picture of entrancing loveliness. The flowers are bright pink, and the tree has all the good features of the other sorts including the bright berries. The large red flowers make this tree unique. A rare and charming novelty.

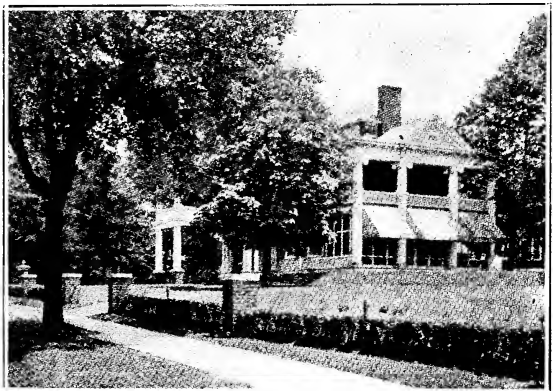
Siberian Dogwood (*C. Siberica*) (6 to 8 ft.). A small tree or shrub with bright blood red branches, which are a beautiful feature in winter and early spring. Flowers creamy white. Very attractive.

Weeping Dogwood (*C. Pendula*) (15 to 20 ft.). This graceful tree has the same lovely white flowers, scarlet berries, and crimson foliage as the others, and in addition the attractive pendulous branches.

THE ELM.

American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*). There is no finer tree for lawns, parks, public grounds, and avenues. It is graceful and beautiful to a wonderful degree and quite untroubled by the beetles that molest the small leaf kinds. It has large leaves; grows rapidly and is thrifty even on a city street. (50 to 60 ft.).

English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*). A beautiful species of the Elm (40 to 50 ft.). It has a fine outline and handsome foliage. This also is a better species than the Elms in general use in this section. There are few better shade trees for avenue or lawn.



American Elm.

American Ash.

EMPRESS TREE.

Paulowna imperialis (30 to 35 ft.). This is a remarkably handsome tree which with its huge tropical leaves and bright blue flowers is admirably adapted for lawn or street. It is thrifty, rapid growing, and among the most desirable trees we know.

HICKORY.

Carya (40 to 50 ft.). A handsome tree which would be more largely used if its beauty and grace were better known. An attractive addition to any lawn.

HONEY TREE.

Hovenia dulcis (30 to 40 ft.). This symmetrical tree from Japan has large bright green leaves, with pretty white flowers in June, followed by brown berries. An attractive tree for lawn, avenue or street.

JUDAS TREE.

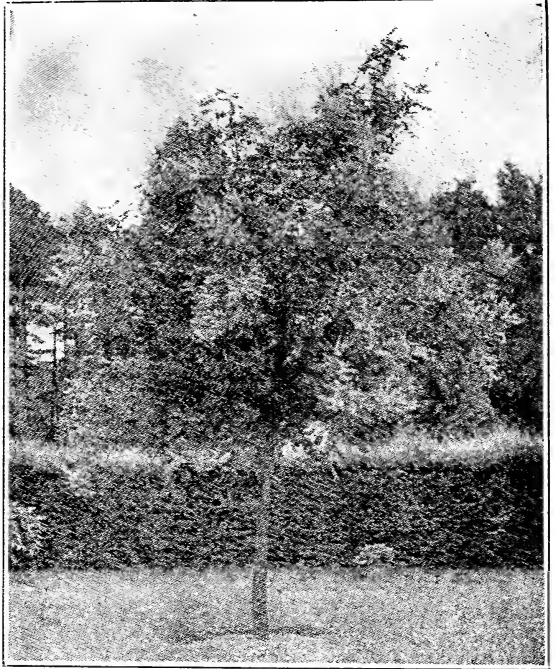
Cercis Canadensis (20 to 25 ft.). The pretty pink flowers in profusion along the branches in early spring make it among the showiest of the ornamentals.

KATSURA TREE.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. This is a beautiful tree from Japan, which is very ornamental with its dense foliage, first purplish turning to light green, then in the fall, yellow and scarlet.



Catalpa Bungei.



Rain Tree.

LINDEN.

Tilia (50 to 60 ft.). One of the grandest shade trees for park, lawn, or street. Rapid growth, beautiful foliage, and grows into pyramidal shape.

THE LOCUST.

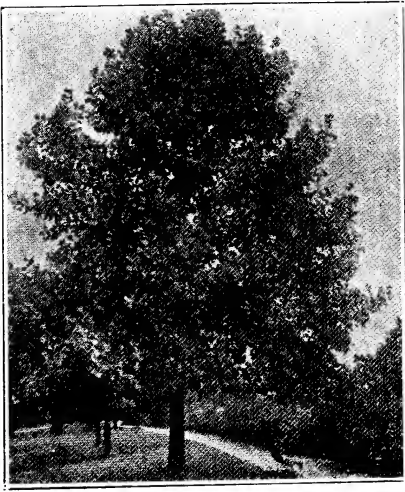
Honey Locust (*Gleditsia*). Hardy ornamental tree thriving in almost any soil. They are valuable as individual specimens and as street trees.

Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). A hardy rapid growing tree, very fragrant white flowers in drooping racemes in May. Largely planted as a nornamental. An excellent tree.

THE MAPLES.

Silver Maple (*Acer Dasycarpum*). One of the best and most desirable rapid growing shade trees, attains a height of 50 to 60 ft. These trees should not be confused with the Silver Poplar, which throws up shoots from the roots. This does not.

Ash-Leaf Maple (*A. Negundo*). A rapid growing tree with foliage resembling the Ash. Very hardy; desirable street tree. (50 to 70 ft.). Among the best.



Tulip Poplar.

Weir's Cut Leaf Maple (*A. Dasycarpum Weirii*) (35 to 40 ft.). This is a beautiful form of maple, leaves beautifully cut and delicately divided. Rapid grower and a very effective and popular variety.

Sugar Maple (*A. Saccharum*). A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit, foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. (40 to 50 ft.).

Norway Maple (*A. Platanoides*). A European species of compact, rapid growth, foliage deep shining green. A most desirable shade tree (40 to 50 ft.).

Siberian Maple (*A. Ginnale*) (10 to 15 ft.). Here is an attractive dwarf growing maple. It makes a well formed, bushy specimen, and in the autumn the foliage takes on beautiful fall colors.

Sycamore Maple (*A. Pseudo-Platanus*) (40 to 50 ft.). A fast growing variety developing into a beautiful tree. Dark green foliage. Very fine.

Japanese Maples. These represent Nature's supreme effort in presenting varied and vivid beauty of form and color in hardy trees. They are little trees whose beauty lies in their diminutive form, and the delicate shape and brilliant color of their leaves.

We have beautiful examples of the better sorts. Some do not thrive here.

MIMOSA TREE.

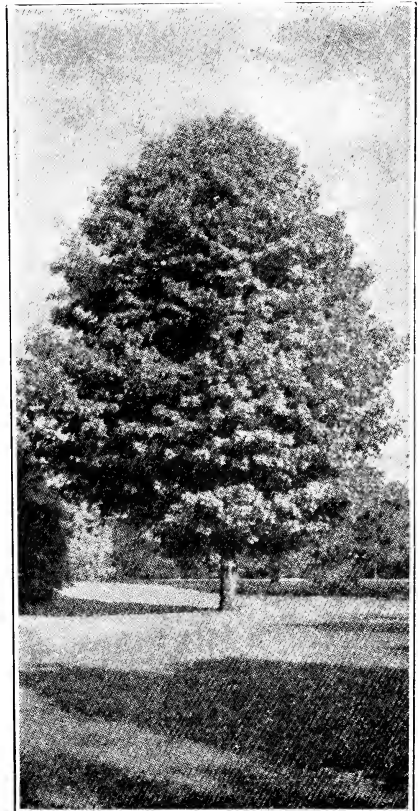
Mimosa Tree (*Acacia nemu*) (20 to 25 ft.). This remarkably beautiful tree

is everywhere associated with Southern lawns and gardens. The beautiful and graceful pose of its branches covered with feathery foliage, and all capped by the exquisite yellowish pink flowers, make a distinct and enchanting picture. It is thrifty and hardy in the South and no lawn or garden here is complete without them.

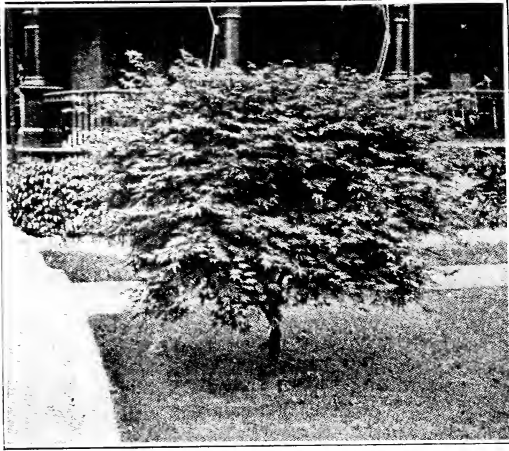
THE MULBERRY.

Russian Mulberry (*Morus Alba Tartarica*) (20 to 25 ft.). A rapid growing tree with pretty foliage, valuable for shade in lawn or city streets.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry (*Morus pendula*). One of the finest and most satisfactory weeping trees, forming an umbrella shaped head with slender branches drooping to the ground. It has beautiful glossy foliage, handsomely cut or divided into lobes. It is perfectly hardy. We recommend it highly.



Sugar Maple.



Japan Maple.

THE MAGNOLIAS.

Magnolia (Grandiflora). This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among Evergreens, when its large white flowers are fully expanded. A driveway lined on either side by these magnificent trees makes a picture not easy to forget.

Cucumber Magnolia (Magnolia acuminata) (40 to 50 ft.). A decidedly valuable shade and street tree. The leaves are immense and beautiful.

Umbrella Magnolia (M. Tripetala) (30 to 40 ft.). The large handsome foliage and pretty habit of growth make this a highly valuable tree for lawns.

Soulangé Magnolia (M. Soulangiana). A grand variety, the purple markings on the flowers is very beautiful. It is a strong grower and is a handsome small tree, blooming in April.

Lenne Magnolia (M. Lennei). This beautiful tree blooms in May and frequently again in late summer. Its flowers are dark rose without and pearly white within, it is a strong grower; makes a grand display when in flower.

Japanese Magnolia (M. Kobus). A tree of bushy growth and pyramidal form, densely branched. The flowers of creamy yellow, appear in early May. A desirable variety.

Hall's Magnolia (M. Stellata). Of low and shrub-like form, the flowers are pure white, the petals long, narrow and arranged in double rows. The fragrance is pronounced and delicate. Blooms earlier than any other Magnolia.

NETTLE TREE.

Celtis Sinensis. A small tree (25 ft.) native of China; bright glossy leaves;

rapid grower; beautiful form. A specially good tree for any situation.

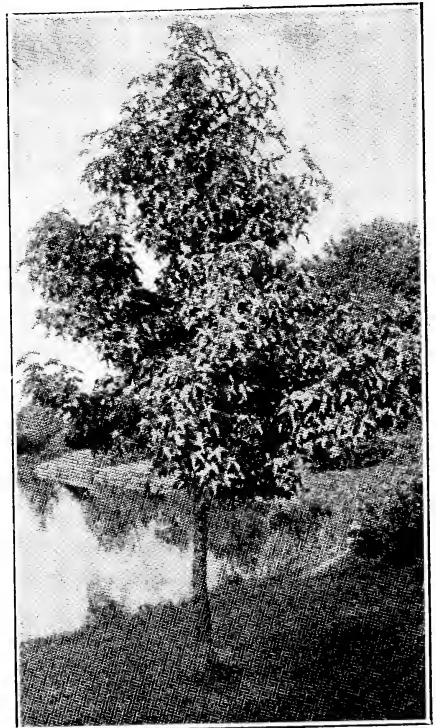
THE OAKS.

Quercus. These thrifty long-lived trees represent nature's best in majesty, dignity and grace, among growing things. No lawn or landscape is complete without them. Oaks thrive under almost any condition, even holding their own on a city sidewalk. Of uncertain growth if taken from the forest, they are almost certain to live when transplanted from the nursery. It is a common error that Oaks are slow growing. In fact, very few trees are more rapid. Below is the excellent assortment we grow.

Water Oak (Quercus Aquatica). Universally planted as a shade tree in the South, and one of the best. It has a symmetrical round crown, and in the course of years, its graceful, spreading branches cover an immense area.

Pin Oak (Q. Palustris) (40 to 50 ft.). A grand tree and one of the finest oaks. Pyramidal and shapely in form, finely divided foliage with beautiful fall coloring. Valuable for street or lawn.

White Oak (Quercus Alba). A tall majestic tree with a broad round crown. One of the finest oaks for lawn or landscape.



Sweet Gum.

Chestnut Oak (*Q. Prinus*) (40 to 50 ft.). The leaves are similar to the American Chestnut. It makes a grand lawn specimen.

Scarlet Oak (*Q. Coccinea*) (50 to 60 ft.). Admired for its gorgeous autumn coloring. Highly esteemed for shade and ornamental purposes.

English Oak (*Q. Robur*). The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree, very valuable for ornamental planting.

Willow Oak (*Q. Phellos*). Leaves narrow, resembling the Willow bright green. Crown round, symmetrical. Thrifty, rapid growing, one of the best for lawn, avenue or any situation. (50 to 60 ft.)

Live Oak (*Quercus Sempevirens*). The native Live Oak of the South. A very beautiful tree.

Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus Pissardi*). An exceedingly ornamental tree of compact habit. The young leaves are crimson, changing to dark purple and retaining this hue throughout the summer. This tree is a beauty, a large lawn is incomplete without a number of them distributed among the green trees.

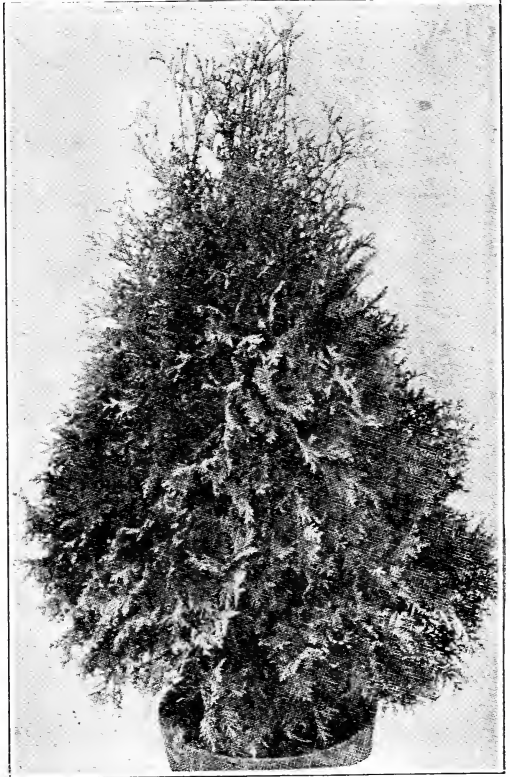
THE POPLAR.

Carolina Poplar (*Populus monilifera*). Perhaps the most popular of the rapid growing trees for avenues and streets. It rarely produces suckers from the roots, and is a healthy, hardy tree with ample foliage. Of upright growth.

Lombardy Poplar (*P. nigra*). A well-known Italian variety. An upright, rapid grower. Valuable for formal work in connection with buildings or gardens and an excellent avenue or lawn tree. In the



Blue Spruce.



American Arborvitae.

latter case, its tall form tends to break and relieve the rounded outlines of other trees. A fine tree. It should not be overlooked.

Balsam Poplar (*P. balsamifera*). Of strong rapid growth, with large leaves. Is much in demand. The young buds have a pungent and very agreeable odor. We like this better than the Carolina Poplar.

Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron Tuipifera*). A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal shape, foliage broad and glossy, flowers yellowish green, tulip shape. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting. This is really the best of the poplars.

PECAN.

This tree is so largely planted for the nuts, that its merits for shade and ornament have been overlooked. Its growth is sure and reasonably rapid. We have many in our lawn and they are much admired.



To the garden lover, the Iris is a delight.

RAIN TREE.

Koelreuteria. A most beautiful ornamental shade tree from China. Destined to become a favorite for the lawn and park. We recommend this highly. (25 to 50 ft.).

SWEET GUM. (Liquidamber).

(30 to 40 ft.). One of our handsomest native trees, of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple. For lawn or yard this tree has many good points. It has few superiors.

THE SYCAMORE.

Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) (50 to 60 ft.). A large native tree which grows to majestic size and is conspicuous in winter with its white bark.

Oriental Sycamore (*P. orientalis*) (40 to 50 ft.). Similar to preceding but a cleaner tree and a better in many ways. It is popular in all landscape work and especially suited for street trees in city and suburbs.

SALISBURIA.

Ginkgo (30 to 40 ft.). A valuable ornamental tree and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned when young it makes a round compact-headed tree. It thrives well on sidewalks and is free from insects and diseases. Native of Japan.

SOPHORA.

Sophora Japonica (25 to 30 ft.). A

most desirable tree of medium size, bearing panicles of yellowish white flowers in early August. Unique and beautiful.

STORAX.

Broad Leaved Storax (*Styrax Obassia*) (30 to 40 ft.). This new and handsome tree is an acquisition. Its leaves are large, four to six inches in diameter; and beautiful white flowers, in racemes, are borne in May.

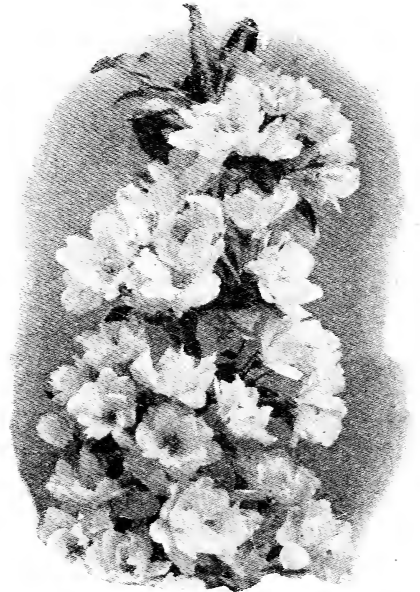
Japanese Storax (*Styrax Japonica*) (8 to 10 ft.). A very valuable large shrub, producing clusters of pure white flowers in May. A pretty small tree, which will fit well into many situations.

SORRELL TREE.

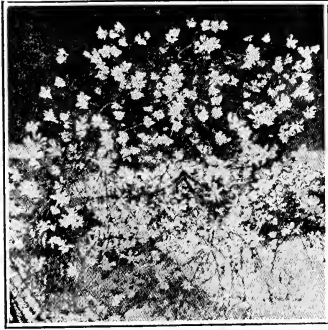
Andromeda arborea (20 to 25 ft.). A very valuable medium-sized tree bearing racemes of white flowers in July. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant crimson. A beautiful tree for massing or as a single specimen.

VARNISH TREE.

Koelreuteria paniculata (20 to 25 ft.). An exceedingly ornamental tree, native of China. It forms a flat spreading head; has large leaves and early in July produces immense panicles of orange yellow flowers. Nobody will be disappointed in planting this tree in lawn or yard. It is novel and attractive.



The blossoms of the Flowering Crab are exquisite, and the tree itself with its foliage and fruit is very attractive.



The star shaped blossoms of Hall's Magnolia make the whole bush look like a huge Snow Ball.

THE WALNUT.

Japan Walnut (*Juglans Cordiformis*). Particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome; has a large spreading top. It makes a useful as well as very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The nuts are an excellent feature. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. When it becomes known, it will be as popular as the Pecan.

Walnut (Black) (*Juglans Nigra*). A native tree valuable for its nuts, and wood. Grass and shrubs grow well under its shade, although this is quite dense.

Walnut (English) (*Juglans Regia*). A beautiful tree producing excellent nuts. However, it does not seem to bear well in this latitude.



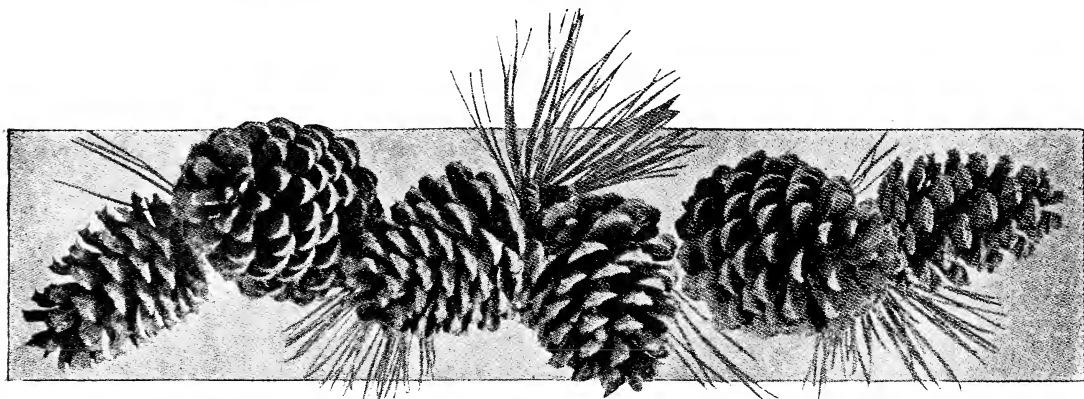
White Fringe.

FLOWERING TREES.

As will be noted in the foregoing descriptions, many of the above trees have a flowering feature which adds much to their value. Yet there are some which have such a wealth of blossoms in the early spring as to merit special attention. Of course the Red and White Dogwoods come first, but then there come as close seconds, the following:

- Flowering Crab, several varieties.
- Flowering Almond, white and pink.
- Flowering Peach, white and pink.
- Flowering Cherry, several varieties.
- Flowering Apricot.
- Flowering Ash.

All these, while the blossoms last, have a mystic beauty that is charming. After this brilliant but brief season of bloom is past, the form and verdure of the trees is a distinct ornament in any situation.



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

This charming class of trees has features which make them peculiarly suited for ornamental purposes, and no lawn is quite complete without a fair proportion of them distributed among the other trees and shrubs. Some of them are delightful also in Vases and Tubs distributed in and around the house. They can be transplanted from these safely at any time. But from open ground it is not safe when the sap is active. The general rules for transplanting apply to them as to other trees and shrubs. Any breaking of the bark on them is more injurious. We have a fine assortment and take much pride in keeping them up to a high standard of excellence.

THE ARBORVITAE.

American Arborviate (*Thuya occidentalis*). This well-known tree is entirely hardy in all situations and not particular in regard to soils. It forms a dense tree from 25 to 50 ft. high. Both this species and the several varieties following are used in tubs, vases or jardinières for winter decoration of porches, vestibules, etc.

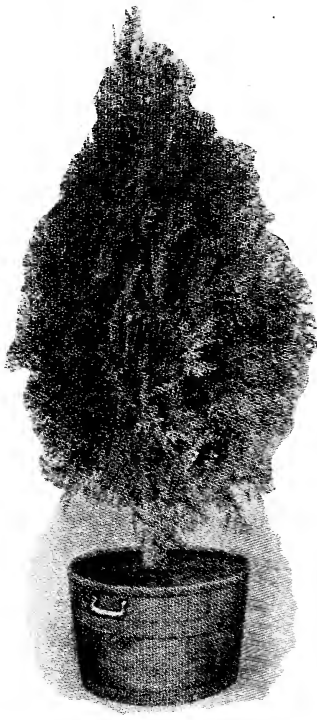
Pyramidal Arborvitae (*T. Pyramidalis*). Similar to American Arborvitae but more dense in habit and finer in texture. It is of the same columnar habit that adapts it to formal planting and suits it for lawn specimens and evergreen groups.

Compact Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis compacta*). Dwarf, dense little evergreen having light green foliage and neat attractive habit. Popular for house decoration or small low-growing hedges, giving a pleasing formal effect. Very fine for vases and tubs.

Chinese Arborvitae (*T. Orientalis*) (12 to 18 ft.). Bushy and upright in growth. Very attractive foliage arranged in flat vertical leaves.



Retinospora.



Compact Arborvitae.

Globe Arborvitae (*T. Globosa*) (4 to 6 ft.). Dwarf, round form of Arbor-vitae, just the plant for formal effects in yard of garden.

BIOTA.

Biota Aurea Nana. A new variety. Of very dwarf and compact habit. A gem for small gardens, lawns or vases. It far surpasses the old *Biota Aurea* where a dwarf tree is desired.

Biota Rosedale. A variety with foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter. Very beautiful compact plants.

BALSAM FIR.

Abies Frazerii. Of erect pyramidal growth, foliage dark shining green. Grows into a large tree.

THE CEDAR.

Japan Cedar (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). A handsome evergreen of rapid growth, hardy, graceful form and pretty foliage.

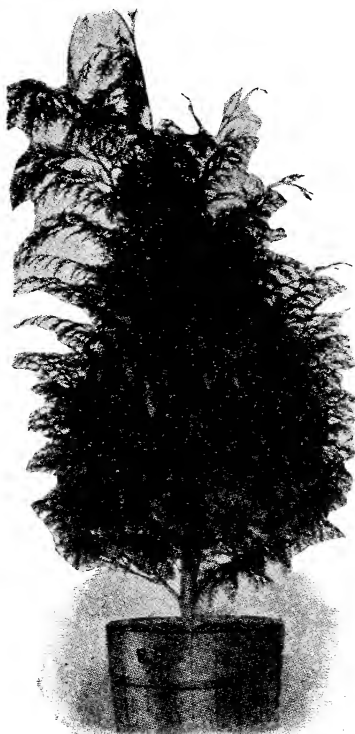
Indian Cedar (*Cedrus Deodara*). A magnificent Cedar with glaucous green foliage, beautiful outline, and well adapted as an ornamental to this climate.

THE RETINOSPORA.

Japan Cypress. This group is unusually at-



Hemlock.



Lawson Cypress.

tractive because of the brightness, delicacy and variety in its foliage tints. The plume-like and other forms being very distinct and rich in effect. They are beautiful, grouping either alone or with other evergreens or as specimens on even the smallest lawns, and for decoration, in tubs and pots. Occasional shearings render them more compact, and brighten their color.

Plume-Like Cypress (*Retinospora plumosa*). One of the best known and most widely planted of the species, foliage light green, glaucous beneath. Stands shearing well, and is a beauty in any situation.

Golden Plume-Like Cypress (*R. Aurea*). One of the most striking and desirable little evergreens for our climate. Its terminal shoots and young foliage a bright golden yellow. Very distinct, hardy and attractive.

Pea Fruited Cypress (*R. Pisifera*) (15 to 20 ft.). Grows to a large size and makes a nice tree of pyramidal outline. It is beautifully gold tinted. A great favorite.

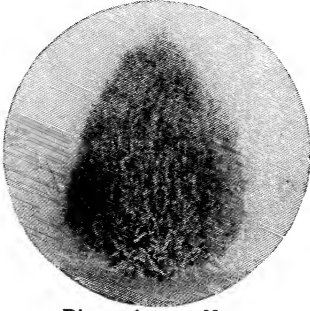
Dwarf Cypress (*R. Obtusa*). A beautiful dwarf form of the Japan Cypress (3 to 5 ft.). Foliage dark green, compact. Choice and popular.

Silver Cypress (*R. Squarrosa*) (15 to 20 ft.). This charming variety has steel colored foliage and makes a tufty compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as in fact can all *Retinisporas*.

Lawson's Cypress (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*). Drooping branches, soft dark green foliage. Splendid for Southern use.

CAROLINA HEMLOCK.

Tsuga Carolinana. A fine, graceful, tall-growing tree of symmetrical outline. Foliage dark green. Very hardy, and one of the most desirable of the Conifers for this latitude.



Biota Aurea Nana.

THE JUNIPERS.

English Juniper (*Juniperus Communis*). A most desirable variety with spreading or erect branches, frequently forming a tree of 30 to 40 ft. A beautiful Juniper and one of the best grown.

Irish Juniper (*J. Hibernica*). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect dense conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 15 to 20 ft.

Swedish Juniper (*J. Suecica*). Foliage light green, very compact. Ultimate height 10 ft.

Prostrate Juniper (*J. Prostrata*). A trailing Evergreen of broad and spreading habit, very deep green, beautiful and useful in many situations.

Red Juniper (*J. Virginiana*). Of medium size and pyramidal habit, that suit it for lawn specimens and formal use. The somber hue of its foliage and the freedom with which it grows, in unfertile places are valuable qualities.

THE PINES.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austriaca*). A rapid growing species from Austria. It has stout branches with long, rigid bluish green leaves.

Scotch Pine (*P. Sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

Bhotan Pine (*Pinus Excelsa*). Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves and more graceful habit. It is known also as

"Drooping Fir."

Mugho Pine (*P. Mughus*). A low, wide spreading pine bush. Very effective in many positions, and popular.

Swiss Stone Pine (*P. Cembra*). A handsome hardy specimen with regular conical outline, deep green foliage and compact growth. In cultivation with us it is a small tree.

THE SPRUCES.

Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*). A noble tree, hardy in any exposure, a good grower; branches stiff and close, foliage light green. A valuable lawn tree.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea glauca*). A form of *P. pungens* with foliage of an exceedingly light silvery hue. One of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting, giving a very distinct color effect in any situation.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*Glauca Kosteri*). Considered one of the bluest and best varieties.

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). An elegant tree extremely hardy and of rapid growth. The branches assume a graceful drooping habit when the tree attains a height of 15 or 20 ft.

Douglas Spruce or Fir (*Abies Douglasii*). One of the tallest forest trees of North America. A rapid grower, forming a large cone-shaped tree.

Hemlock Spruce (*Tsuga Canadensis*). A well-known native and among our most valued hardy conifers. It is a tree of regular conical form, with long slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground. The dark green foliage is remarkably pleasing.

THE YEW.

Japanese Yew (*Taxus adpressa*) (10 to 12 ft.). A bushy spreading species, with short very dark green leaves. Distinct and desirable.

English Yew (*Taxus Bacata*) (30 to 40 ft.). Of large, spreading growth, dark green foliage. It makes a very desirable specimen Evergreen.

Korean Yew (*Podocarpus Korianina*). An upright variety with narrow dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height 6 to 8 ft.



This beautiful Formal Garden shows the many uses to which Boxwood is so well adapted.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS.

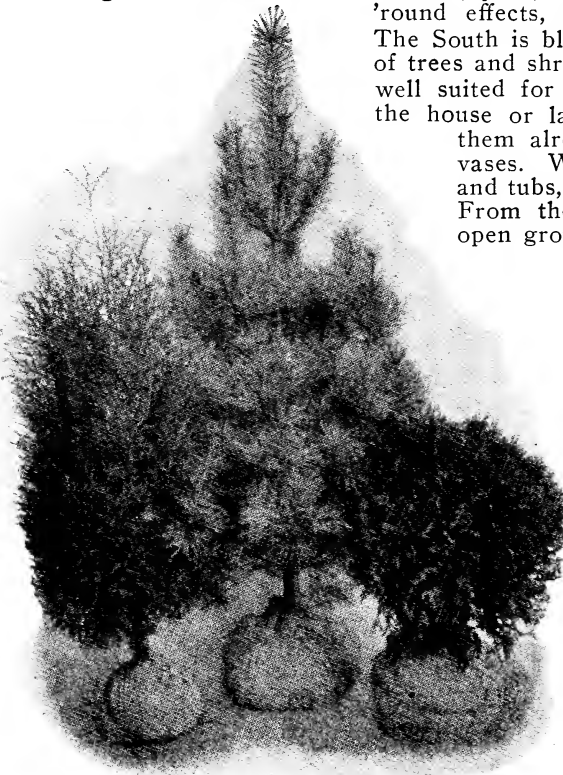
These are valuable in lending to the prevailing brown of the winter landscape; a touch of green here and there in lawn, yard, or garden. In planning for year 'round effects, they should not be overlooked. The South is blessed with a wealth of this class of trees and shrubs. Many of them are specially well suited for vases and tubs, anywhere about the house or lawn. For this purpose we have them already planted, some in handsome vases. We supply along with the vases and tubs, or without, as may be preferred. From these they can be transplanted to open ground at any time during the summer, without being defoliated. Even in fall when evergreens are shipped or transplanted from open ground, it is safest to take nearly all their leaves off.

ABELIA.

Abelia grandiflora. This is one of the most charming of evergreen shrubs. The leaves are dark glossy green on graceful arching branches, and these covered from early summer until autumn with clusters of white flowers tinged with pink.

THE AZALIA.

Azalea (*Azalea amoena*) (4 to 5 ft.). This is a charming evergreen bearing beautiful claret colored blossoms in profusion in early June. Excellent as a low hedge or for planting in a bed, or as single specimens.



Virginia Juniper.

Bhotan Pine.

Globe Arborvitae.



Pyramidal Arborvitae.

Azalea (*A. obtusa*). This beautiful shrub is by some preferred to *A. amoena*. The dense evergreen foliage is varied with copper shades, and the purple-pink flowers are radiant with beauty.

Indian Azalea (*A. Indica*). One of the most handsome and showy of flowering shrubs, thriving without protection in the Southern States. The colors of the flowers range from pure white to shades of crimson and salmon, both single and double-flowered varieties.

ANDROMEDA.

Pieris florabunda. A small shrub (3 to 4 ft.), which is pretty summer and winter with its dark evergreen foliage and graceful manner of growth, but in spring, when the showy white flowers come in clusters, it is really charming.

ANISE TREE.

Illicium anisatum. Leaves thick and leathery, bright green, emitting an anise-like fragrance when bruised. Flowers with numerous narrow petals, yellowish. Native of Japan.

BAY TREE.

Laurus nobilis. Handsome ornamental trees, usually trained to formal lines. Native of Southern Europe.

BANANA SHRUB.

Magnolia Fuscata. A desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South. The brownish yellow flowers which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.

THE BOX.

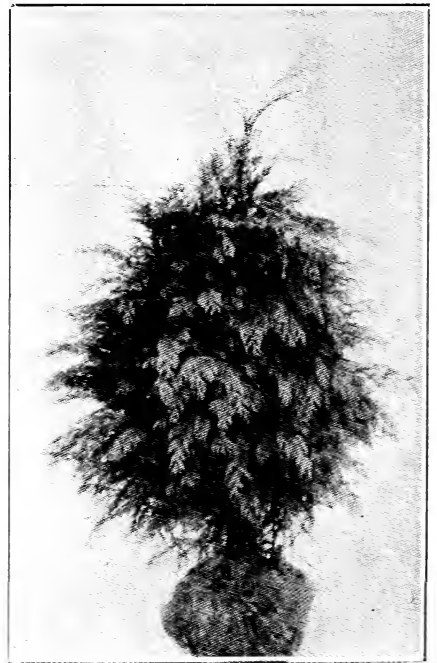
Tree Box (*Buxus sempiverens*). This large shrub or small tree by slow growth finally attains a height of 12 ft. The small glossy leaves and compact manner of growth adapt it to lining a walk or for single specimens on lawn. Like all the Box, it can be sheared to any shape.

Dwarf Box (*B. Suffruticosa*). A compact shrub with evergreen foliage, extensively used for low hedges. The low Box borders of many gardens, especially the oldtime gardens, lend a sense of dignity and beauty that is difficult to surpass. The remarkably fine effect of Box hedges in Washington's garden at Mount Vernon is known to thousands. This plant is a favorite with us.

Box (Globe Form). The full round specimen Box is in every way desirable for placing in tubs or in planting in formal positions.

Box (Pyramidal Form). In our large assortment of these beautiful specimen plants may be found as pretty as can be obtained anywhere.

Box in Formal Shapes. This plant is susceptible of being trained into numerous forms, but it requires much time and labor, the growth being slow. We have beautiful specimens in the form of Globes, Pyramids, Cones, etc., which are



Silver Cypress.

quite useful for placing in formal positions, or in Vases and Tubs for the adornment of various places around the house and lawn. We furnish them with or without the Vases and Tubs. They can be transplanted during any month in the year. The architectural requirements of the present make formal plants necessary and no other lends itself to this purpose quite as well as the Boxwood.

CAMELIAS.

In these exquisite shrubs or small trees we have a combination of attractions which is rarely found elsewhere. The shapely manner of growth, the lustrous deep evergreen foliage, and the beautiful wax-like flowers make a picture which entrances the eye, and shows us how well nature can succeed when she has a mind to do her best. The flowers are white, all shades of red, from pink to deepest crimson, besides numerous particolored or mottled forms. This also is one of the old flowers, very good, and lately coming into favor.

not quite hardy. Zero weather, it is true, will injure it out doors, but a little protection will avoid that. This care is amply repaid by the lovely foliage, and the delicate yet pungent fragrance of its wax-like flowers. Plant many on your lawn and yard. As a house plant also it is excellent.

CAMPBOR TREE.

Camphora. A beautiful glossy evergreen, but too delicate for outdoor service in this climate.

CLEYERA.

Cleyera Japonica. A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, delightfully fragrant, rivaling in this the popular Tea Olive. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter.

COTONEASTER.

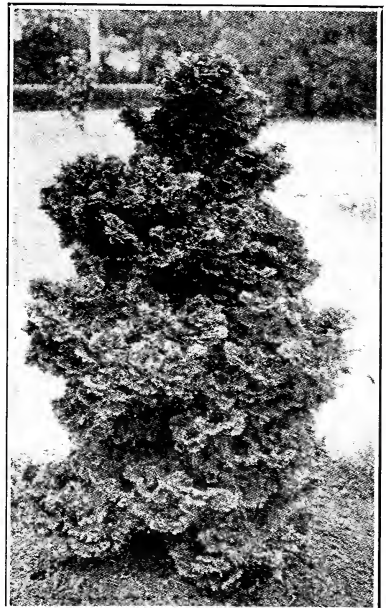
Cotoneaster buxifolia. A low shrub with small persistent leaves resembling those of the Boxwood. Flowers white, in small clusters, appearing in spring or early summer soon followed by fruit of bright red. Very attractive.



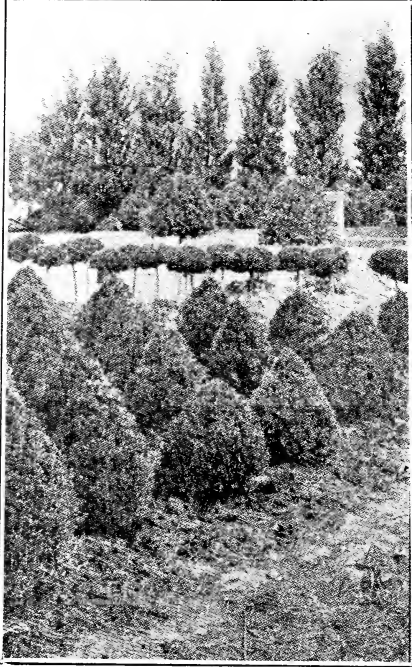
Cedrus deodara.

CAPE JASMINE.

Gardenia jasminoides. This exquisite old evergreen has come again into its ancient favor. It was neglected perhaps because it was thought



Dwarf Cypress.



In the foreground are specimens of Pyramidal Privet. Behind them, Privet in Tree Forms. In the rear some beautiful young Lombardy Poplars.

EUONYMOUS.

Euonymus Japonica. A handsome evergreen shrub. Hardy, thrifty, lustrous foliage, red berries. Often used for a hedge, and a good one it makes, bears shearing and is dense. The single plants growing 12 ft. high are very handsome. We have them also trained into globes, pyramids and cones, which are beautiful.

Variegated Euonymous (*E. Variegata*). Like the green in every way except the leaves are green and gold in one variety, and green and white in another. Both varieties are hardy, and very attractive. Especially the green and gold.

THE HOLLY.

Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*). A thickly branched evergreen shrub or small tree. Leaves in size and shape similar to the Boxwood. Berries black. Excellent for hedge plants or specimens.

American Holly (*I. opaca*). A handsome Evergreen tree. The spiny green leaves and bright berries bring Christmas memories that dearly commend this beautiful har-

dy tree. Of easy culture, but leaves must be taken off when transplanted.

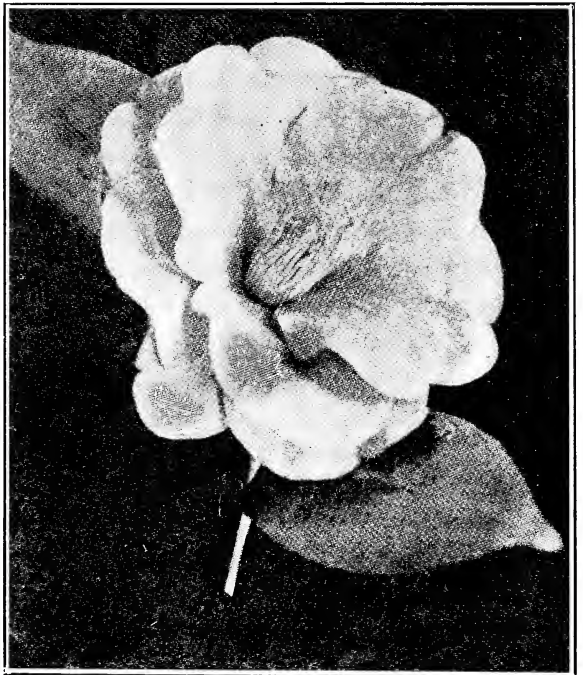
India Rubber Tree (*Ficus Elastica*). A is exceedingly attractive, and the plants are singularly free from insect pests. This plant well-known variety. Its thick glossy foliage must be taken indoors when winter comes, but this care is well repaid by its many good qualities. Among the handsomest house plants.

THE LAUREL.

English Laurel (*L. Lauracerasus*). A small tree or bush with handsome shining foliage. Flowers white in numerous short racemes, expanding in April. Justly popular and destined to be widely planted in the Southern States. Requires protection north of Washington.

Japanese Laurel (*Aucuba japonica*). A charming evergreen which is very attractive by reason of its dark green leaves and wealth of bright scarlet berries. It is well adapted for grouping, and makes also a beautiful house plant.

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). One of the most attractive of broad-leaved evergreens, both on account of its dark green and glossy leaves and for its masses of showy pink flowers, which appear in great profusion in summer.



A single flower of the Camelias is beautiful. But a shrub or small tree full of them, with the glossy green leaves, is nothing less than gorgeous.

**LAURUSTINUS.**

Viburnum Tinus. One of the handsomest flowering shrubs, of rapid growth, attains a height of 10 ft. The flowers are creamy white and last a long time, very fragrant. The buds before opening are of a bright red color. They begin to show in November and grow until February, making the plants most conspicuous.

Lemon (Wonder or Ponderosa). This is an Evergreen with lustrous foliage, bearing huge lemons, juicy and of genuine lemon flavor. It makes an excellent house plant for winter and can be transplanted to the lawn in spring, and is really almost hardy out of doors in this climate.

MAHONIA.

Mahonia (*Mahonia aquifolia*) (3 to 4 ft.). The foliage, green in summer, changes to bronze in winter. Its clusters of yellow flowers expand in spring.

Mahonia (*M. japonica*). This beautiful plant growing 3 to 4 ft., has holly-like leaves, large, deep green, which retain this color all the year round. Very desirable.

OLEANDER.

Nerium Oleander. A free flowering shrub with narrow dark green leaves resembling those of the Holly, native of Japan. In the autumn it produces short clusters of deliciously fragrant flowers.

Very attractive and hardy (20 to 25 ft.).

OLEASTER.

Elaeagnus. This beautiful Evergreen Shrub from Japan makes a showy specimen with its handsome foliage, creamy white flowers and bright berries. Evergreens are not numerous, and this is one of the handsomest and most attractive.

ORANGE.

Otaheite. Plant of bushy habit. Begins to bloom when a foot high. Fruit small, of inferior quality, produced in great profusion. A very desirable ornamental plant. Must be protected in this latitude.

THE OLIVE.

Fragrant Olive (*O. fragrans*). A shrub with thick glossy evergreen leaves, native of Asia. Flowers white, in spreading clusters. Exquisitely fragrant. Hardy in the South.

Holly Leaf Olive (*Osmanthus aquifolium*). This charming evergreen reaches a height of 25 ft. It is a native of Japan, and has foliage like the Holly. Early in the fall it produces clusters of fragrant white flowers, and altogether it is a most attractive specimen.



Abelia.

PHOTINIA.

Photinia Serrulata. A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red color. Flowers white in large corymbs, produced in early spring.

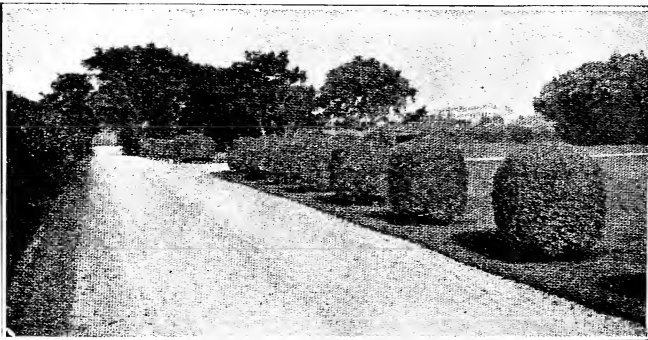
JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM.

Pittosporum Tobira. Leaves dark green. Flowers white, very fragrant, produced in short dense clusters. A splendid specimen, hardy.

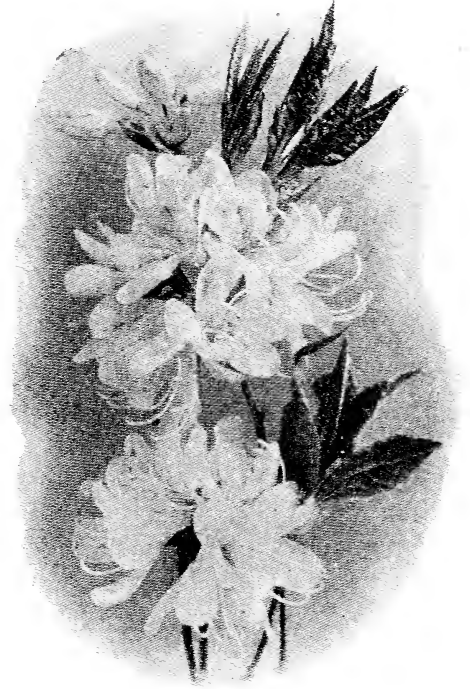
THE PRIVETS.

Ligustrum. These wonderful plants can be adapted to many uses. The most common use is hedges. For this they are excellent. Then, as single plants, growing in nature's way, they are quite ornamental, with glossy green leaves in summer and winter and pretty white flowers in spring. But they serve also a splendid purpose when trimmed to various formal shapes, such as Standard Bay Tree form, pretty Globes, shapely Cones, Pyramids, etc. We have all these, and beauties they are, for the lawn, or in vases or in tubs, to adorn a score of places about the home. Below are the varieties we have:

Amoor River Privet (*L. Amurense*). The true variety. This surpasses any other evergreen privet. For the South it



Nothing is so good as Amoor Privet for a Hedge. Few plants are better for Globes or, standard Tree Forms.

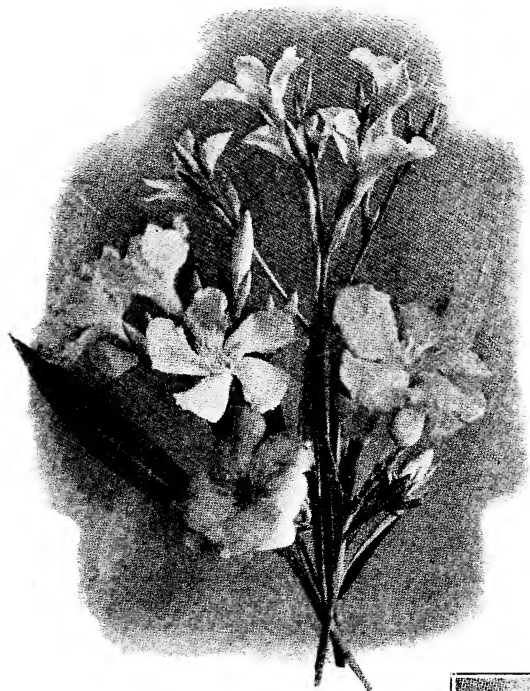


The flowers of the Azaleas are unsurpassed in charm and variety of color.

is far superior to the California Privet, which turns brown in winter. Amoor River Privet retains its bright green foliage. Set the plants 12 inches apart and after setting, cut back to within 6 inches of the ground. In the spring after the plants have made growth of 10 inches, cut off half of this growth. Proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until the hedge has attained the desired height and width.

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*). A large shrub with graceful arching branches. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers white in numerous nodding clusters. A handsome shrub, valuable for specimen plants, mass planting or hedges.

RHODODENDRON.



Rose Bay (*Rhododendron maximum*). A magnificent large shrub with narrow oblong green leaves. Flowers pinkish white, in large clusters in summer. This is the grandest species for massing, and is in universal demand.

Catawba Rhododendron (*R. Catawbiense*). A highly ornamental species common to the mountains from Virginia to Georgia. Leaves bright green above, glaucous beneath. Flowers very large, rose-purple, freely produced in late spring. A magnificent hardy shrub.

STRAWBERRY TREE.

Arbutus Unedo. A very desirable broad-leaved evergreen, attains a height of 15 ft. Foliage dark glossy green. Flowers white, produced in early spring in great profusion, followed by a pretty scarlet fruit which is retained until late winter.

Oleander.

California Privet (*L. ovalifolium*). A large shrub of compact habit. Leaves dark green and glossy. Flowers white in dense panicles, popular hedge plant. Nearly evergreen in the South.

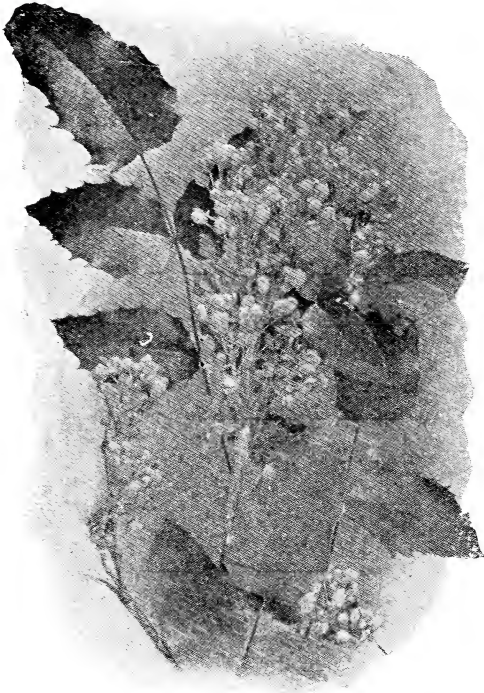
Chinese Privet (*L. Sinense*). A tall shrub of graceful habit with dark green glossy leaves, which are persistent in the South. Flowers in great profusion.

Japanese Privet (*L. Japonicum*). A handsome evergreen shrub of dense outline. Native of Japan. Leaves dark lustrous green. Flowers creamy white, in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black.

Variegated Japanese Privet. *L. Marginatum*). Single specimens make a good sized tree, which with its variegated foliage is very attractive. It is also adapted to the various uses for which the other Privets are so good.



The Otaheite Orange will not stand our severest weather outdoors. But taken in for the winter, it brings the tropics into the house, with its lovely fruit and fragrant flowers.



The evergreen leaves, the beautiful flowers and the red berries of the Mahonias are a triple attraction.

TEA PLANT.

Thea Bohea. The leaves of this plant are used in making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during the winter large white flowers which have the resemblance of single camellias. A very desirable broad-leaved evergreen.

EVERGREEN THORN.

Crateagus pyracantha. A compact evergreen shrub or small tree. Flowers white in flat-topped clusters in spring, soon followed by a wealth of scarlet berries, which are held all winter. Should be in every collection.

EVERGREEN VIBURNUM.

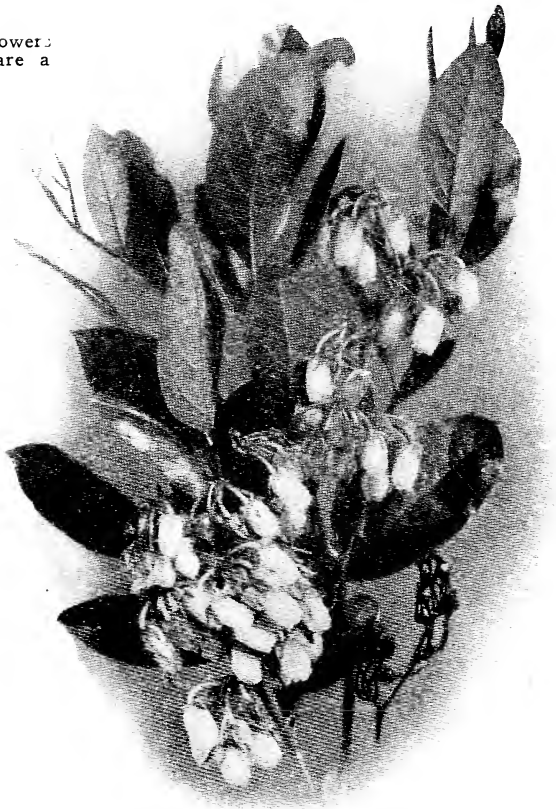
Viburnum Suspensa. A shrub with slender branches attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet. Leaves

dark shining green, 3 to 4 inches long. Flowers white or tinted with pink in dense clusters. Hardy and beautiful.

THE YUCCA.

Yucca (*Fillamentosa*). A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of cream-white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect.

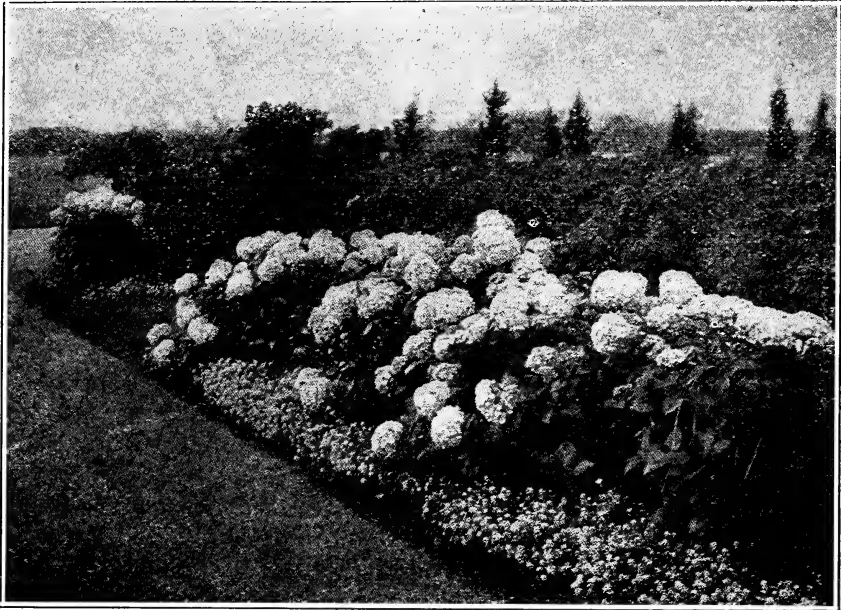
Yucca (*Treculeana*). A very rare and beautiful species from Northern Mexico. Leaves thick and very rigid, blue green, flowers ivory white in great profusion. In early April this *Yucca* makes a most conspicuous show. It grows to 12 feet in height.



Andromeda.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

We give much of our time and attention to this class of plants, in the selection of the best kinds for this section, and in the growing of thrifty stock. Their importance justifies this. It would be nearly impossible to name the different uses in the adornment of the home, whether city lot or suburban or country grounds, to which they lend themselves. Their variety in form and color is almost limitless. Both in the hands of the expert gardener and amateur they are wonderfully effective. By attention to the height, color, and time of blooming, even the amateur can obtain charming results, from early spring until autumn. Shrubs should be cut back nearly one-half when transplanted. Each winter also, some pruning should be done. But Spireas, Deutzias, Altheas, etc., on which the blossoms come on last year's growth, should be pruned in summer, after the flowering season is past. This pruning improves their vigor of growth, their flowering capacity, and the form and outline of the plant also.



The *Hydrangia Grandiflora* combines great beauty and a lasting quality which is unusual.

THE ALTHEAS.

Hibiscus. After years of neglect these old favorites have come again into great popularity, simply because they have merit of the highest order. They are thrifty, easily cared for, bloom all summer, in a variety of beautiful colors. They make an excellent flowering hedge. We have a fine selection in all colors, double and single, including the new *Meehanii*, which has variegated leaves and lavender

flowers. We have also these plants shaped into tree form, and they are extremely attractive.

AZALEA.

Azalea Mollis. The plants grow 3 to 5 ft., and in early spring are covered with a mass of bloom in shades of red, white, yellow and orange. Very popular.

Ghent Azalea. Grows 4 to 6 ft. The flowers are large and of all shades like *A. Mollis*.



The Altheas naturally make a good sized tree, but they can be pruned into any shape, and for that reason, make a beautiful Flowering Hedge.

THE BARBERRY.

Common Barberry (*Berberis Vulgaris*). Has pretty yellow flowers and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The berries completely cover the plant nearly all winter. This variety is in common use for hedges.

Thunberg's Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*). This is second to none as an ornamental shrub. The brilliant scarlet berries which follow the small yellow flowers hold on all winter. The foliage in the fall is a magnificent sight, with its charming hues of gold and scarlet. We can not recommend this Japanese production too highly. Also used largely as a hedge.

Purple Barberry (*B. Purpurea*). Retains the dark purple color of its foliage throughout the summer. Very desirable, attractive and unique.

BLADDER SENNA.

Colutea arborescens (6 to 7 ft.). A

large shrub bearing orange yellow blossoms in May. Curious bladder-like seed pods succeed. Often a second crop of flowers appear in the fall.

BUCKTHORN.

Rhamnus. Has dark green foliage and white flowers in June and July, followed by black fruit; should not be overlooked.

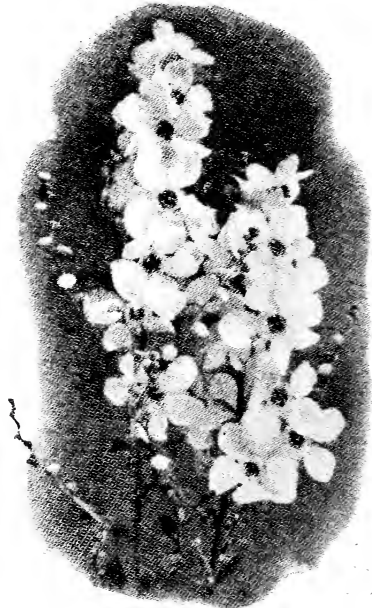
SCOTCH BROOM.

Genista scoparia. An interesting shrub with long dark green branches. It thrives in sunny situations. The bright yellow flowers bend the branches by their weight and profusion. Try this pretty plant; it is unique.

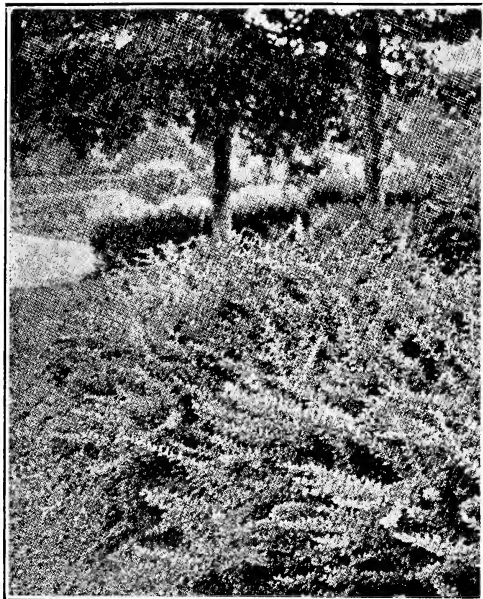
BUDDLEIA.

Buddleia lindleyana. A charming shrub attaining a height of five to eight feet. Flowers violet-purple in dense arching racemes 4 to 8 inches long. Invites comment wherever seen.

Fragrant Buddleia (*B. variabilis*). This graceful shrub has many admirers. Flowers lilac with an orange yellow spot in the throat, produced in dense panicles 4 to 6 inches long. Very ornamental.



The flowers on the Pearl Bush are very pretty.



In summer, the Barberries are charming. In winter radiant.

CRAPE MYRTLE.

Lagerstroemia. Here is another of the old favorites that mother used to love, which has come lately into its own. These gems of the old times begin to bloom when two feet high, and bloom on more and more, and all through the summer, until they reach a height of 20 feet. And such beautiful blooms, fringed, purple, scarlet, white. Glossy green foliage, scarlet in fall.

Purple: Immense clusters of flowers of a rich purple.

Scarlet: Handsome growth, bright, showy, with large bunches of scarlet flowers.

White: Large clusters of flowers, free blooming.

CHASTE TREE.

Vitex. A really charming shrub (4 to 5 ft.) with lavender blue flowers in dense racemes, early in May, lasting several weeks.

FLOWERING CURRANT.

Ribes aureum. A hardy shrub (6 ft.), large yellow flowers in early spring. Berries dark brown.

THE DEUTZIAS.

Few shrubs are of such easy culture, and fewer still give better return for this care, in their wealth of blossom in the spring. No yard, garden, or lawn should be without them, in goodly number. The following is a fine selection:

Deutzia Crenata Alba. Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance in spring.

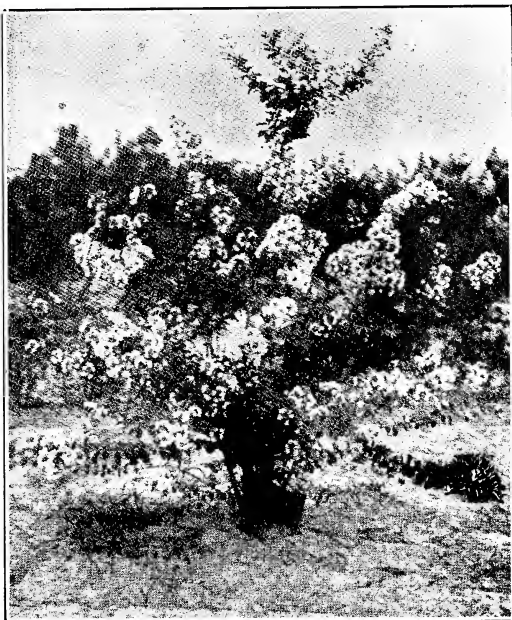
D. Crenata Rosea (Double Pink Deutzia). Same as above, except that some of the outer petals are rosy-purple. Very desirable.

D. Gracilis. Flowers pure white bell shaped, quite dwarf. Blooms in early April.

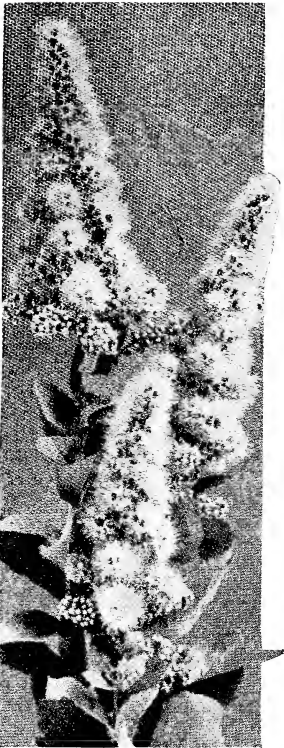
D. Gracilis Rosea. Resembling D. Gracilis, but flowers are light rose in profuse clusters. An excellent sort.

D. Lemoinei. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion, dwarf habit, bloom in early April. A desirable variety.

D. Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles, and blooms early. One of the best.



Crape Myrtle.



The long pink plumes on *Spirea Billardi* are beautiful as cut flowers in vases.

THE GOLDEN BELLS

(*Forsythia*.)

None of the hardy shrubs surpass the splendor of these early spring bloomers. When we look ahead into the coming spring, involuntarily, we get a mental picture of their yellow glory.

Golden Bell (*Forsythia Suspensa*). A graceful shrubs with long drooping branches. Flowers in great profusion in early spring, golden yellow. Very showy.

Fortunes' Golden Bell (*F. Suspensa fortunei*). Similar to the preceding but of more vigorous habit. The arching branches are covered in early spring with golden-yellow blossoms. A great shrub.

Dark Green Forsythia (*F. Viridissima*). A large shrub with erect long green-barked branches. Flowers golden-yellow with twisted petals. One of the best *Forsythias*.

GOLDEN CHAIN.

Cytisus laburnum. The handsomest yellow flowers borne in long silky racemes. The beauty of this small tree (10 to 15 ft.) is charming.

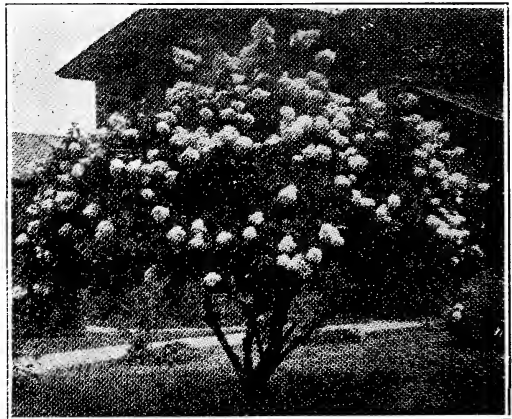
THE HYDRANGIAS

(*Hydrangia*).

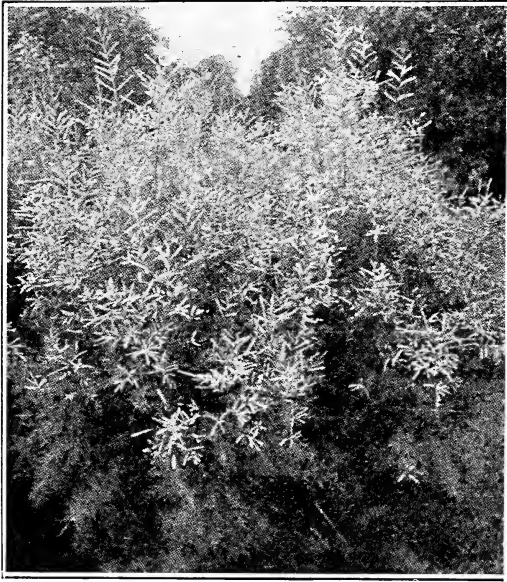
If, as the poets say, the beauty of the crocus is modest, that of the *Hydrangias* is bold and assertive. After the *Snowballs*, their cousins, have passed off the stage, they come in their aggressive way, and seem to say, "They were good enough in their day, but look at us, just as white, but see how much bigger." Nor will they pass behind the curtain until frost has faded their pretty drapery. Everybody knows the *Hydrangias*, everybody will have them, but not everybody knows that their great white panicles will, by training, grow to be nearly three feet in circumference.

We have them that large on our ground now. The following are the varieties we grow:

Hydrangia Grandiflora. From June to October the branches are bent with huge white clusters, which as the season advances are tinted pink. Hardy, easy to grow, free from insects, good in masses or with other shrubs. We have beautiful specimens in tree form which are very attractive.



The *Hydrangias* grown into Tree Form will attract and delight all through the summer, until fall.



Tamarix.

Hydrangia Otaksa. These have large flower heads, some pink, some blue, each very beautiful. They are not so hardy, and are usually grown in tubs and vases. We furnish them with or without these. Can thus be transplanted into your own grounds or vases at any time during the summer.

Hydrangia Arborescens. Begins to bloom in April, and lasts nearly or quite all summer. Large white flowers, very hardy.

HAZEL NUT.

Corylus. A shrub or small tree having large leaves, good for massing. Valuable also for the nuts. 10 to 21 ft.

HERCULES CULB.

Aralia spinoza. Stout thorny branches, long leaves, very ornamental, quick growth, large clusters of white flowers in July and August. (12 to 15 ft.)

Japan Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Morrowi*). A white-flowered variety, very decorative with its bright red fruit in latter part of summer.

JAPAN QUINCE.

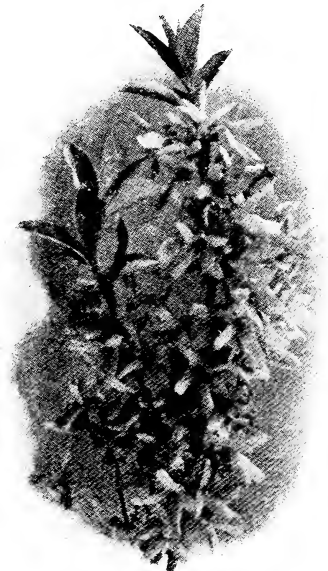
Cydonia japonica. A beautiful shrub with glossy leaves and a profusion of flowers very early in spring. There are both red and white varieties. Single specimens are charming, and it also makes a beautiful flowering hedge.

JERSEY TEA.

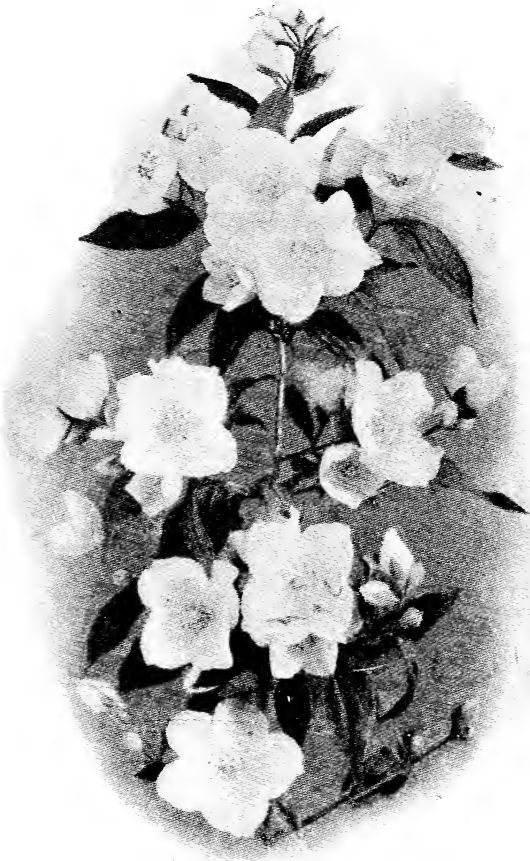
Ceanothus. An attractive shrub (4 to 6 ft.) bearing panicles of pretty white flowers, in early May, which last a long time.

JUNE BERRY.

Amelanchier alnifolia. Free flowering hardy shrubs of real merit. The blossoms expand very early in spring and are soon followed by a bountiful crop of blue-black edible berries. They thrive in almost any soil.



Forsythia.



Mock Orange.

THE KERRIA.

White Kerria (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*). A handsome and distinct shrub, usually 4 to 5 ft. tall. Native of Japan. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across; in late spring, berries retained throughout the winter.

Japan Rose (*Kerria japonica*). A shrub 4 to 6 ft. tall, native of Japan. Flowers numerous, bright yellow and showy. A charming plant and one worthy of a place in any garden.

THE LILAC.

Syringa. The oldest types of lilacs hold their place among our choicest shrubs, but the new forms are finer still. They are more fragrant, bloom freer;

have larger flowers, in longer plumes, and in a multitude of exquisite new shades, and yet are just as easy to grow anywhere as the older ones. We have the old and the new, in all colors.

THE MOCK ORANGES.

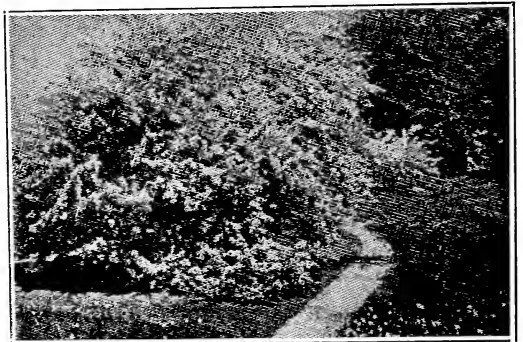
Philadelphus. How deliciously fragrant are the spring blossoms of the Mock Oranges. A shrubby group is incomplete without them. Grown as specimens, they not only make a grand display when in bloom, but continue to please with their attractive foliage. Dwarf and tall growing varieties we have; also a very fine golden-leaved variety. Charming in a group alone, or with other shrubs.

PEARL BUSH.

Exochorda grandiflora. A large shrub (8 to 10 ft.) with an abundance of pretty white flowers, coming in March, they give the appearance of a snow bank. We recommend it to such as do not know it, to those who do, this is unnecessary.

FLOWERING POMGRANATE.

Punica Granatum. There are few more desirable shrubs than this. Its profusion of flowers in shades of white, pink, and red come all through the summer. These, with its pretty foliage, make it beautiful.



Spirea Van Houttie.

RUSSIAN OLIVE.

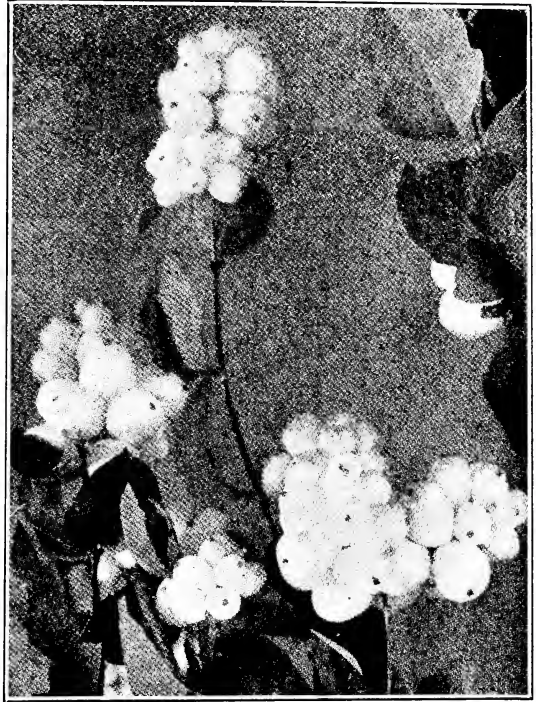
Elaeagnus hortensis. A large shrub or small tree (10 to 12 ft.). Leaves light green above, silvery white beneath. The out of the ordinary color makes it an attractive feature in any situation on the lawn.

SMOKE TREE.

Rhus Cotinus. Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, that cover the plant during the summer, appearing from a distance like clouds of smoke.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE.

Caragana aborescens. Hardy tall growing, not unlike a laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped yellow flowers.



The Snowberry is sometimes called the Waxberry. The latter name describes the wax-like berries which hang in clusters on its pendant branches.



The pretty blossoms of the Hawthorns are no small part of their attractions. Besides, they have the glossy leaves and scarlet berries.

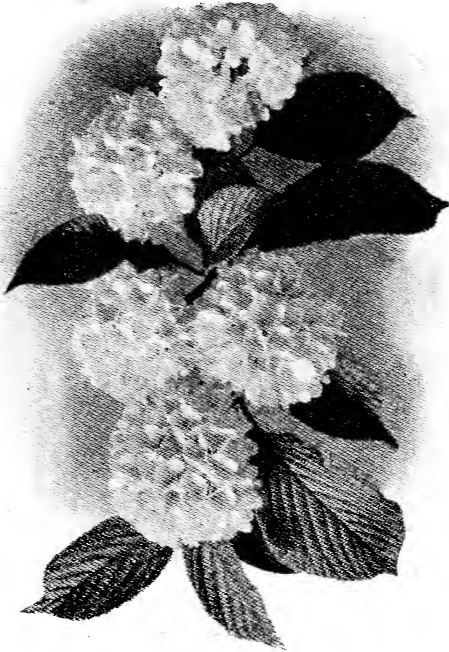
THE SWEET SHRUB.

Sweet Shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*). A desirable and very ornamental shrub widely cultivated for its large fragrant flowers. Flowers reddish brown, sweet scented. Borne in late spring and summer; grows from 4 to 6 ft. high.

Oriental Sweet Shrub (*Chimonanthus fragrans*). Native of Japan, flowers fragrant produced in great abundance in early spring, before the leaves appear, yellow or with the inner sepals tinged purplish brown.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH.

Clethra alnifolia. Attains a height of 3 to 5 ft. Flowers creamy white, fragrant. A grand flowering shrub and worthy of a prominent place in any garden.



Japanese Snowball.

SNOW GARLAND.

Shirea Thunbergii. A beautiful dwarf variety forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer in early spring. Desirable for a low hedge.

SNOWBERRY.

Symphoricarpos racemosus (4 to 4 ft.). This shrub is very much valued for its white berries in the fall. It is very ornamental and should be in every lawn or yard.

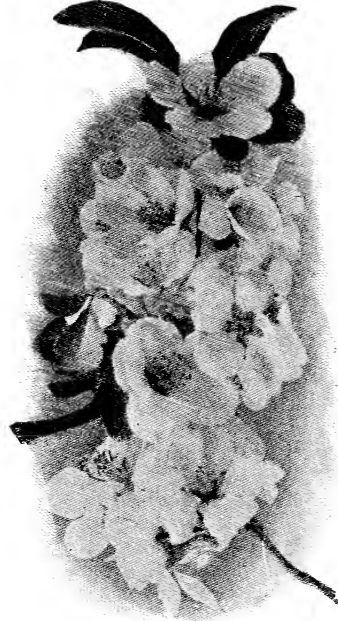
THE SNOWBALL.

Snowball (*Viburnum Opulus Sterilis*). Produces large globula clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite.

Japanese Snowball (*V. Plicatum*). A beautiful variety, of upright bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old snowball. Blooms earlier in April, lasts several weeks.

STEPHANANDRA.

Stephanandra flexuosa. A beautiful shrub with lustrous green leaves, and creamy white flowers, which appear in racemes as summer opens. Grows 4 feet tall; a real gem among shrubs.



Japanese Quince.

STUARTIA.

Stuartia pentagyna (6 to 12 ft. This, the so-called "American Camelia," is one of the most beautiful shrubs or small trees with its large white flowers.



Hydrangia Otaska.

THE SPIREAS.

Of all the hardy shrubs, none have so long a period of bloom as the various forms of Spireas. Starting with the Bridal Wreath in early March, they continue to flower until autumn finds the red-flowered Anthony Waterer still in bloom. All spring blooming forms should be pruned after flowering, but those flowering later may be winter pruned. It would be a half-planted shrubbery which could boast of no Spireas.

Spirea (*Prunifolia florepleno*) (Bridal Wreath). A beautiful early blooming variety with small double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March.

S. Reevesiana. With large round clusters of white double flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best.

Van Houtte's Spirea (*S. Van Houttei*). A graceful shrub growing 6 to 8 ft. in height. Producing a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. Deservedly one of the most popular Spireas.

Crimson Spirea (*S. Anthony Waterer*). A remarkable free flowering shrub with upright branches, attains a height of three ft. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge.

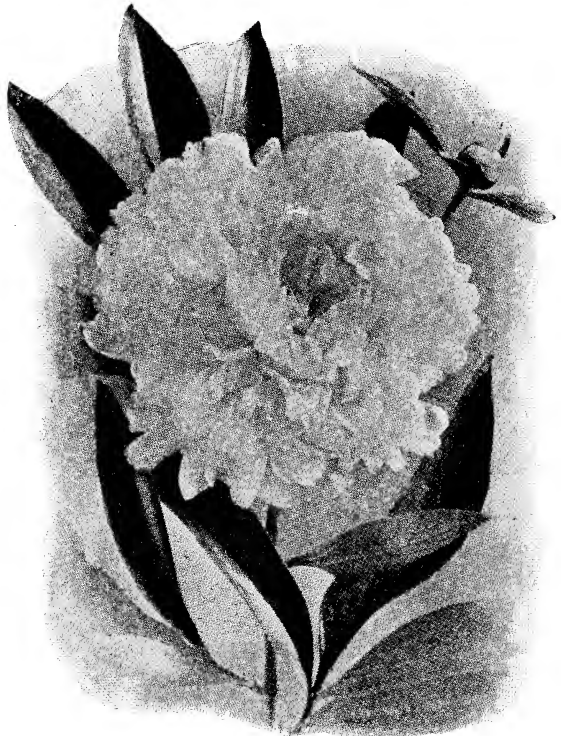
Billard's Spirea (*S. Billardii*). A hardy upright shrub growing 4 to 5 ft. tall. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles in summer. Very showy, and attractive, and splendid for cut-flowers.

Spirea Callosa Alba. This, like the Waterer, blooms from April until fall. The flowers come in beautiful white clusters instead of crimson. In height and growth it is very similar.

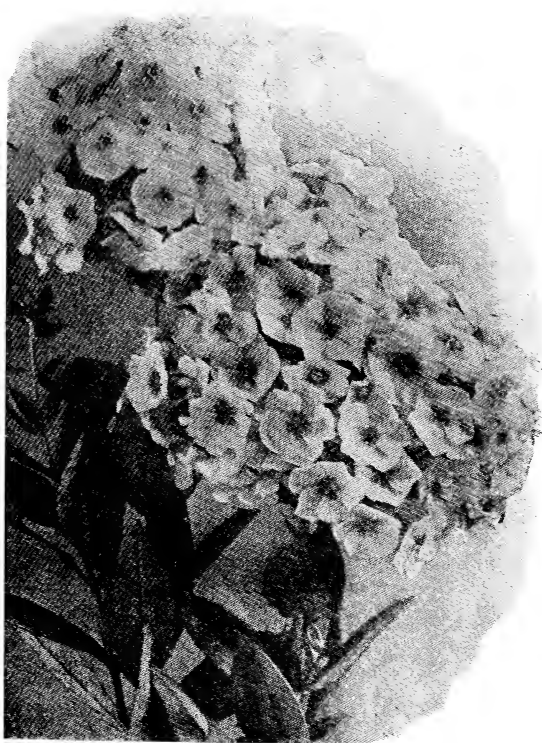
Japanese Blue Spirea (*Caryopteris*). Compact bush, two feet high, begins to bloom in July, and is covered with lovely blue flowers until early fall. Pretty as a novelty.

TRIFOLIATE ORANGE.

Citrus trifoliata. A small tree with stout branches armed with sharp thorns. Foliage glossy green, flowers white, fragrant. Used largely as an ornamental and defensive hedge, and excellent for both purposes. Single specimens make a beautiful tree, 15 to 20 ft., hung in the fall with yellow fruit. It is exceedingly attractive in any situation.



No plants give richer return for the little care they require than the Paeonies. They have such gorgeous beauty, and such unlimited variety.



In any one color, the Hardy Phlox would be charming. But they have infinite variety, and they last all summer.

THE THORN.

English Hawthorne. Glossy green leaves, fragrant white flowers, height 10 to 12 ft. Very attractive shrub or small tree used largely in England as a hedge.

Silver Thorn (*Elaeagnus parvifolia*). A large shrub (8 to 10 ft.) with fragrant yellow flowers, followed by bright berries. A distinctive feature is the bright silvery foliage.

TAMARIX.

A strong growing shrub with slender branches, bearing in April and May bright pink flowers in slender racemes.

WHITE FRINGE.

Chionanthus Virginica. A very ornamental native shrub, white, fringe-like, fragrant flowers in early April.

WITCH HAZEL.

Hamamelis virginiani. Late in autumn after many shrubs are dormant, the Witch Hazel comes with its wealth of bright yellow flowers, in defiance of the approaching winter.

THE WEIGELAS (*Diervilla*).

This is one of the most attractive group of shrubs, and few others add more to spring's floral display than their wealth of varied blossoms.

D. Rosea. Flowers large and rose-colored, borne in such profusion that the whole plant appears a mass of blooms.

D. Rosea-Nana Variegata. Deep green leaves broadly margined white. Pretty pink flowers.

D. Candida. Strong, erect grower. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June.

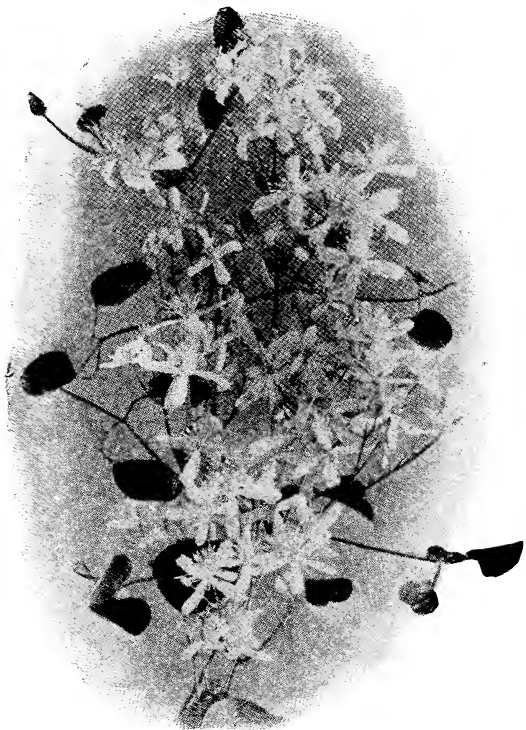
D. Eva Rathke. The best red-flowered kind; almost a continual bloomer.



Hardy Orange (*Citrus trifoliata*).

HARDY ORNAMENTAL VINES.

Climbing vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. Indeed nothing so quickly tones down the roughness of a new place as some of the rapid climbers. Besides those named below are the climbing Roses in all colors.



Clematis paniculata.

Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*).

A strong, rapid grower, with foliage very attractive in itself. In August it is covered with fragrant white star-like flowers, adding much to its beauty.

LARGE FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

Duchess of Edinburgh, double white flowers.

Jackmanii, very large purple.

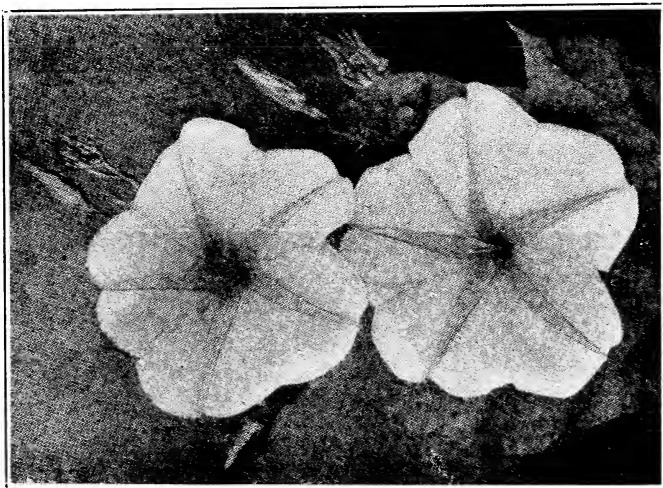
Ville de Lyon, bright rosy red.

Mme. Baron Verillard, beautiful pink.

Henryi, creamy white, very large.

Akebia (*Quinata*). A rapid-growing, beautiful vine, with five-fingered leaves, and plum colored, sweet scented flowers late in April.

Japan or Boston Ivy (*ampelopsis veitchii*). The famous Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense and the autumnal tinges of green and red are unsurpassed.



It is a lovely picture which the Moon Vine makes when its huge flowers, some white, some blue, unfold as the sun goes down, and fold up again as he rises.

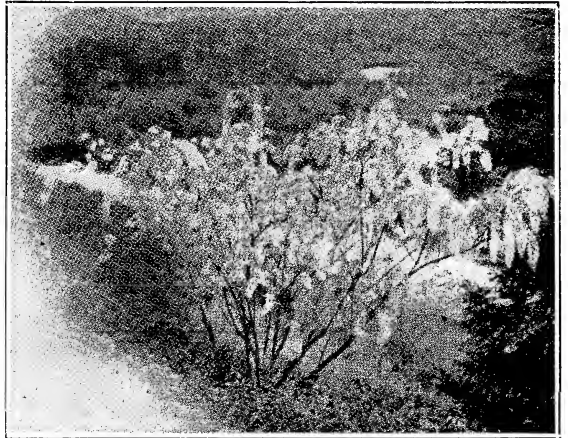


The Running and Climbing Roses are beautiful, fragrant and useful along terraces, banks, walls, steps, as well as over arches, trellises, pergolas, porches.

English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*). Hardy, and grows especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings. A handsome climber.

Climbing Euonymus (*Euonymus radicans*). The small evergreen leaves of this plant are very pretty. Usually found as a vine, but when clipped, frequently makes a low bushy specimen.

Japan Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Japonica Halliana*). Excellent where a rapid grower is wanted. The yellow flowers come late in June, continuing through summer and fall and are very fragrant.



Everybody knows how beautiful the Wistaria is on porch, trellis or pergola. Trained into tree form, they are also very attractive on the lawn.

Scarlet Trumpet (*L. Sempevir-ens*). Strong and rapid growing, with snowy scarlet flowers all summer.

Pink Woodbine, Evergreen (*L. Chinensis*). A choice and well-known sort with purplish stems and leaves, holding its foliage all winter. Fragrant pink and white flowers.

Japanese Kudzu Vine (*Dolichos Japonica*). An extremely rapid growing vine that will make from 40 to 60 ft. a year. It is especially desirable for quick effects, and useful for hiding unsightly objects. The leaves are large and handsome. An excellent vine anywhere.

"These winter nights, against my window-pane
Nature with busy pencil draws designs
Of ferns and blossoms and fine spray of
pines,
Oak-leaf and acorn and fantastic vines,
Which she will make when summer
comes again."

—T. B. Aldrich, "Frost-Work."

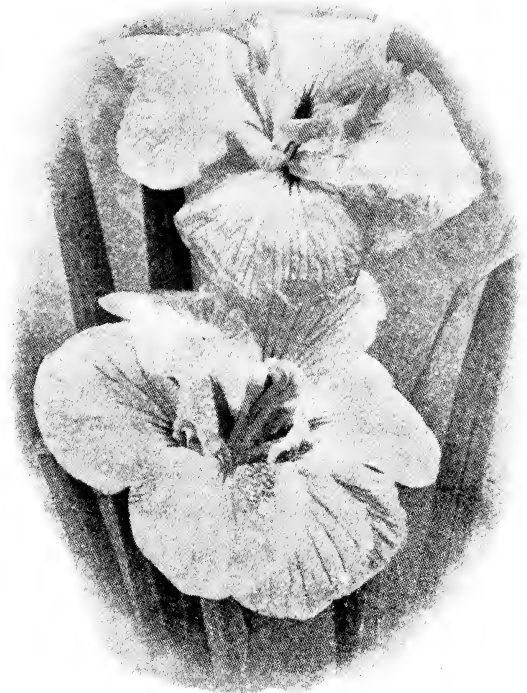
Moon Flower (*Ipomea Maxima*). This grand new Moon Flower is fully three times the size of the old variety. The flowers are pure white.

Moon Flower (*Learii*). This makes a splendid companion to the white moon flower. It is rapid in growth and as free growing as the white, blooming in the morning and dull days. The flowers are blue with reddish purple rays, and are six inches across.

Matrimony Vine. Pale purple flowers and scarlet berries are constantly appearing from early in the spring until late in the fall.

Trumpet Vine (*Bigonia grandiflora*). A strong, rapid grower of bushy habit, and bearing large flowers of brilliant orange-red.

Vinca Major Variegata. A beautiful variegated trailing vine, admirably adapted for hanging baskets and vases. The leaves are a



Japan Iris

glossy green, broadly margined a creamy white, flowers blue.

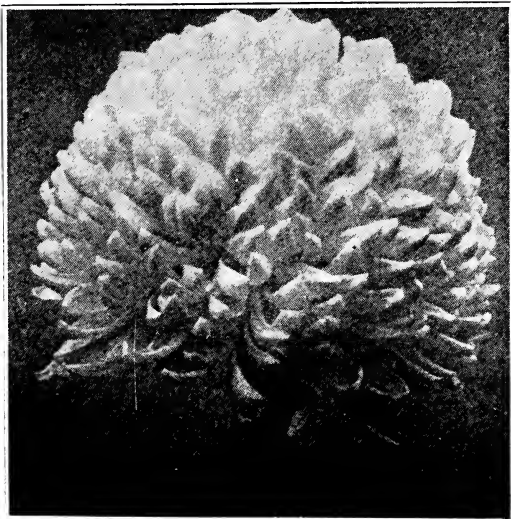
Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). One of the finest vines, will climb rapidly to the top of the highest tree or wall. The brilliant autumnal tints are the glory of many a landscape.

Wistaria (Chinese). Flowers pale blue, fragrant, rapid grower.

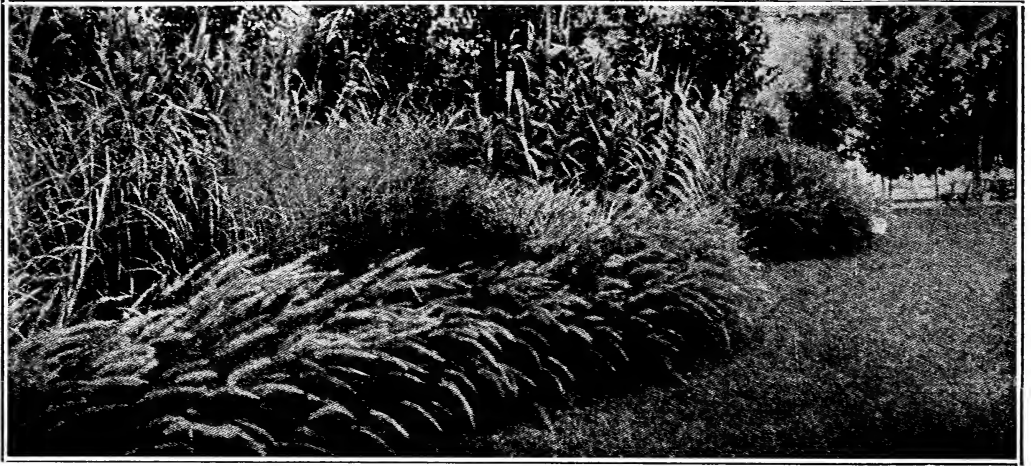
Wisteria (Purple). Lilac purple flowers, large dense clusters, the best variety.

Wistaria (White). Beautiful clusters of white flowers, very desirable.

Many of the vines we have are in pots, and they can be transplanted at any time during the summer.



Dahlia.



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These are among the finest of all hardy plants for bedding. All are exceedingly graceful, with large plumy flower heads.

Artistic, effective and lasting ornamental results may be obtained by the use of these attractive plants, which are hardy, and in a variety of colors.

Interpersed in the shrubbery or perennial border they appear at home. If a formal bed is being treated, they are unquestionably the plants to give the best all around effect spring, summer and fall.

The common striped grass, well known to all, is *Eulalia variegata*. A decidedly pretty striped grass, the bars of which run crosswise, is *Eulalia Zebrina*.

Spring planting is to be recommended for all these grasses.

Great Reed (*Arundo Donax Variegata*). A beautiful variegated grass; foliage creamy white and green, growing 6 to 8 ft. high.

Japan Rush (*Eulalia Japonica Univittata*). With narrow foliage and narrow stripe running through the entire leaf.

Eulalia (*E. Variegata*). Striped, in appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It

forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter.

Eulalia (*E. Zebra*). Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe runs across the leaf.

Pampas Grass (*Gynerium Argenteum*). This grass is indispensable on large grounds. Its silvery plumes are produced on large stems 6 to 8 ft. high.



ROSES.

The Rose has charmed the human race for centuries. Other flowers there are with merit of the highest order, but the Rose is now the acknowledged Queen, as she was when Greece and Rome were in their glory. Her matchless form, clothed in satin of limitless shades of color, her delicate fragrance, and with all, her adaptability to so many changes in soil and climate, will perhaps for centuries yet to come, make her the one first choice among all floral treasures. All realize the fascination of this bewitching flower, and few have resisted at all times, the temptation to cultivate it, but many have failed of success. These failures as we believe, are mainly due to starting with the small green-house plants, which have been in such general use. Inevitably, failure with the latter is the common experience. But lately there has been found a better way. This is to buy from the nurserymen field-grown plants which they have successfully carried through the critical stage in open ground. Every plant we offer has been grown out doors, on our own grounds. They should not be classed either as to value or price with the hot-house plants. The following list are such as have proven to be well adapted to this climate and soil. The letters such as (H. P.), following each name, refer to the class to which each belongs.

Roses thrive in any good soil. A little bone meal or well-rotted manure helps their growth. They should be cut back to three to five inches from the ground in transplanting, and after frost each fall, at least half of the year's growth should be pruned off, and decayed wood cut out. A vigorous sprinkling of the leaves and branches with water is one of the best remedies for the insects which generally infest Roses.

RED ROSES.

American Beauty (H. P.). Rich red passing to crimson; conceded to be the queen of Roses.

Baby Rambler (P.). This is a dwarf form of the Crimson Rambler, with the same clear crimson color. Hardy, healthy everywhere, attaining a height of 24 inches. They bloom in profuse clusters, constantly until frost, and in winter, if taken indoors. Without reserve we recommend these Dwarf Ramblers for all purposes, and especially for a hedge, nothing could be more desirable. We sell large quantities for this purpose alone.

J. B. Clark (H. P.). New, intense scarlet, large, fragrant, strong grower, very fine.

Crimson Rambler (R.). Deep rich crimson, vigorous, among the best of its class.

Grus En Teplitz (H. P.). Scarlet crimson, full cupped, free blooming, good.

Gen. McArthur (H. T.). A new rose, brilliant scarlet, double, free, fragrant.

Gen. Jacquiminot (H. P.). Brilliant scarlet crimson, free, strong, good.

Meteor (H. T.). Dark velvety crimson, vigorous grower and bloomer, excellent.

Philadelphia Rambler. Deep crimson, very vigorous, and an old favorite.

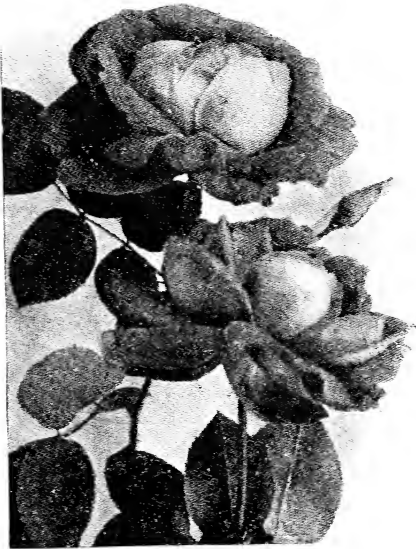
Queen Scarlet (China). Clear red, free and constant bloomer, vigorous, good.

Rugosa (R.) (Red and White). Flowers nearly all summer, excellent for massing or hedge.

Richmond (H. T.). Scarlet crimson, a brilliant rose, pointed buds, very good.

Etoile De France (H. T.). Velvety crimson, large, hardy, new, specially fine.

Wooten (H. P.). Bright magneta, rich shading, hardy and very desirable.



J. B. Clarke.



Baby Rambler.



Anna de Diesbach.

PINK ROSES.

Anna De Diesbach (H. P.). A beautiful shell pink, fragrant, vigorous grower and good bloomer.

Bridesmaid (T.). Clear shining pink, good. Everybody knows and likes it.

Baby Rambler Pink (P.). Bright carmine pink, free bloomer, a splendid companion for the crimson.

Dorothy Perkins (H. W.). Shell pink, double, vigorous grower, excellent for hedge or terrace.

Empress of China (B.). Pink flowers in clusters, free bloomer, strong grower, hardy.

Hermosa. Soft pink, cupped, fine bloomer, vigorous and reliable.

Killarney (H. T.). Bright pink, fragrant, blooms freely, a beautiful rose.

Mad Caroline Testout. Bright clear pink, vigorous, one of the very best.

Maman Cochet, Pink (T.). Rich pink, beautifully shaded, long stemmed, excellent grower and bloomer, the queen of Pink Roses.

Magna Charta (H. P.). Pink suffused with carmine, large, double, among the best.

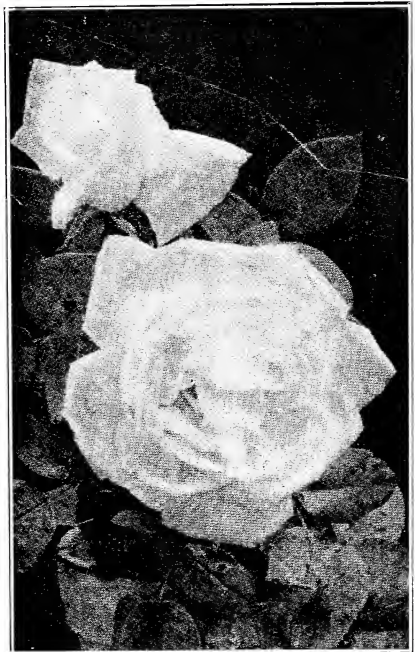
Malmaison (B.). Rosy pink, large, double, fragrant, an old favorite.

Marie Pavie (P.). Pale rose, changing to white, blooms all the season, strong grower, stands shearing, strongly recommended for a hedge.

President Carnot (H. T.). Shell pink, with a suggestion of fawn, an exquisite rose.

Paul Neyron (H. P.). Deep rose, a giant in size, among the best.

Victor Verdier. Bright rose with carmine center. Stands shearing well, and for a taller hedge than the Baby Rambler, it is well adapted.



Frau Karl Druschki.

WHITE ROSES.

Bride (T.). Among the best white roses, a general favorite.

Baby Rambler White (P.). Snow white, ever blooming, hardy, same general habit as the crimson and pink.

Clothilde Soupert (P.). Pure white, shading to pink in center, extra good.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.). New, excellent, pure white, long pointed buds, large flowers, constant bloomer, all should have it.

Ivory (T.) (White Golden Gate). A favorite white rose evrywhere.

Kaiserin Aug. Vic. (H. T.). Creamy white, double, vigorous, a general favorite.

Maman Cochet White (T.). Snowy white, shaded to pink out doors, excellent.

Marie Guillot (T.). White, shraded to lemon, a beautiful rose.

Ruth Vestal (T.). White, large, double, climbing, fast growing, vigorous, extra good.

YELLOW ROSES.

Cloth of Gold (T.). Clear golden yellow, double, blooms in clusters, beautiful.

Etoile de Lyon (T.). Deep yellow, free bloomer, earl yand late, one of the best.

Mad. Francesca Kruger (T.). Variable shades of red, yellow and amber, a very popular rose.

Maman Cochet, Yellow (T.). Sulphur yellow. strong grower, good bloomer, fine.

Marechal Neil (N.). Deep golden yellow, a favorite always and everywhere in the South.

W. A. Richardson (T.). Deep orange yellow, shaded to copper in

center, beautiful.

Sunset (T.). Rich golden amber, fine buds, fragrant.

Safrano (T.). Apricot yellow, changing to fawn, vigorous, very good.

Solfaterre (N.). Clear sulphur yellow, double, blooms in clusters, beautiful.

VARIABLE ROSES.

Dutchess de Brabant (T.). Salmon, shaded to amber, vigorous, very good.

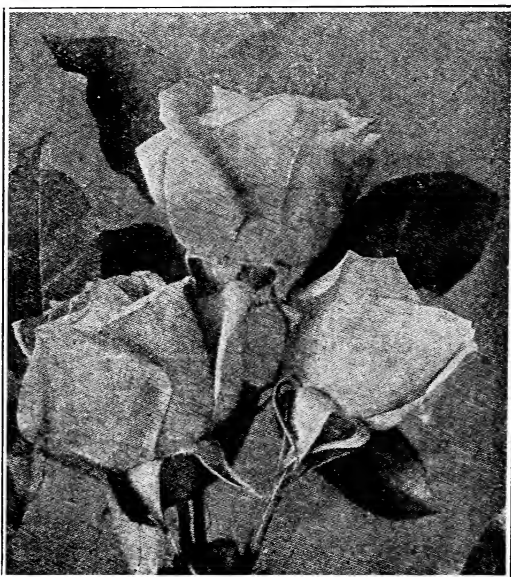
Golden Gate (T.). Cream white, beautifully tinted golden yellow and pink.

La France (H. T.). Silvery pink, moderate bloomer; has many admirers.

Sunrise (T.). Coppery red, large double, fragrant.

Vick's Caprice (H. P.). Pink shaded with white, fine bloomer through season, in every way good.

Note.—Many of the above roses, as is well known, have both the bush and climbing form. We can supply either, or both, as may be desired. We have some beautiful specimens of roses in tree form, which will capitvate anybody who sees them.

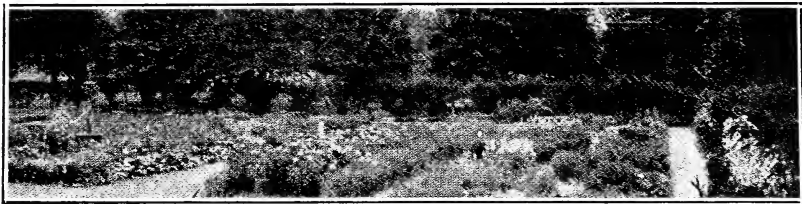


Marechal Neil.

HEDGES.

Hedges are being used more and more. Already they have superceded fences and walls in cities. Finally, they will do the same in towns and villages, and in the country also. They add beauty and dignity. A fence does not. They are cheaper. They last indefinitely.

The Privets are the standard. For a flowering hedge, many of the roses are charming, Baby Rambler, Marie Pavie, etc. Also some of the flowering shrubs, Spireas, Barberries, Japan Quince, etc. For a tall hedge, the Altheas are excellent. For defensive hedge against stock in the country, Citrus Trifoliata is effective. For low borders along walks and drives, Box is superb. All the above, and many others, we can furnish in any quantities.

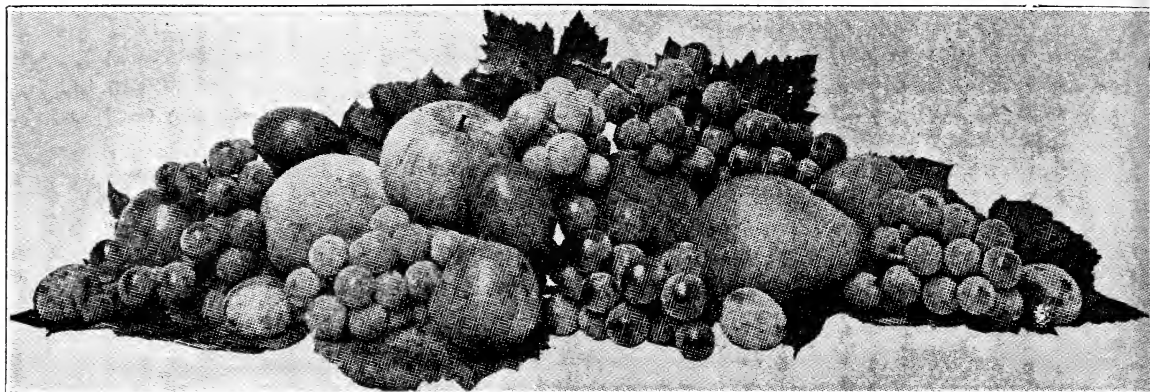


A garden of Hardy Perennials is a beauty spot around any home. They come without replanting, every summer. Keeping down the weeds and untidy dead flowers is all the care they require.

HARDY PERENNIALS.

These are generally called old-fashioned flowers, but they certainly do not deserve any reproach that may be associated with that name. They may be so selected as to give a display all through the summer. In our selection we have had this in mind, and have also endeavored to discard such kinds of each variety as had the least merit.

| | Time of Blooming | Height | Colors |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Achillea (The pearl) | June-July | 2 ft. | Yellow |
| Aquilegia (Columbine) | Apr.-August | 1-2 ft. | Blue, white |
| Aster | Sept.-Nov. | 2-3 ft. | Various |
| Coreopsis | May-June | 1-2 ft. | Yellow |
| Chrysanthemums | Sept.-Nov. | 2-3 ft. | Various |
| Digitalis (Fox glove) | May-July | 3-4 ft. | Various |
| Dianthus (Hardy Pinks) | May-Sept. | 2-4 ft. | Various |
| Delphinium (Larkspur) | May-Sept. | 2-4 ft. | Blue, white |
| Feather Fleece | Aug.-Sept. | 4-6 ft. | White |
| Golden Glow | July-Aug. | 3-5 ft. | Yellow |
| Gaillardia (Blanket Flower) | June-Oct. | 1-2 ft. | Yellow |
| Hibiscus (Rose Mallow) | June-Aug. | 4-5 ft. | White, pink |
| Hollyhocks | June-July | 3-4 ft. | Various |
| Iris (German) | April-May | 2-3 ft. | Various |
| Iris (Japan) | April-June | 2-3 ft. | Various |
| Platycodon | June-Oct | 1-2 ft. | Blue, white |
| Paeonies | May-July | 1-2 ft. | Various |
| Phlox | May-Sept. | 2-3 ft. | Various |
| Poppy | May-Sept. | 2-4 ft. | Various |
| Stokesia | June-Oct. | 3-4 ft. | Lavender |
| Salvia | July-Oct. | 2-3 ft. | Scarlet |
| Shasta Daisy | All summer | 2-3 ft. | White |
| Tritoma (Flame Flower) | June-July | 3-4 ft. | Orange-scarlet |
| Violets | Winter and early Spring | | Blue, white |



FRUIT TREES, BERRIES, NUTS.

With the exception of Figs, we do not grow fruit trees on a large scale, or undertake to supply all the varieties of each kind. We are thus able to pay special attention to a limited line of what we consider best of each kind. The bulk of our time and space is devoted to our main business in Ornamentals.

APPLES.

Arkansas Black (winter).
Ben Davis (winter).
Bismarck (winter).
Carolina Watson (summer).
Early Harvest (summer).
Fall Pippin (fall).
Fowler Keeper (winter).
Horse (summer).
Hargrove (fall).
Kinnard's Choice (winter).
May Pippin (summer).
Early Colten (summer).
Mangum (winter).
Red June (summer).
Red Astrachan (summer).
Striped June (summer).
Shockly (winter).
Terry (winter).
Winesap (winter).
Yellow Transparent (summer).
Yates (winter).
Siberian Crabs.

PEACHES.

Alexander (free).
Bell of Georgia (free).
Carman (free).
Elberta (free).

Emma (free).
Greensboro (free).
Hiley (free).
Indian (cling).
October (free).
Piquet's Late (free).
St. John (free).
Salway (free).
Stinson's October (free).
White English (cling).
Early Wonder (free).

PEARS.

Beurre D. A. (fall).
Dutchess D. A. (fall).
Kieffer (winter).
Garber (summer).
Howell (summer).
May (summer).
Suddath (late summer).

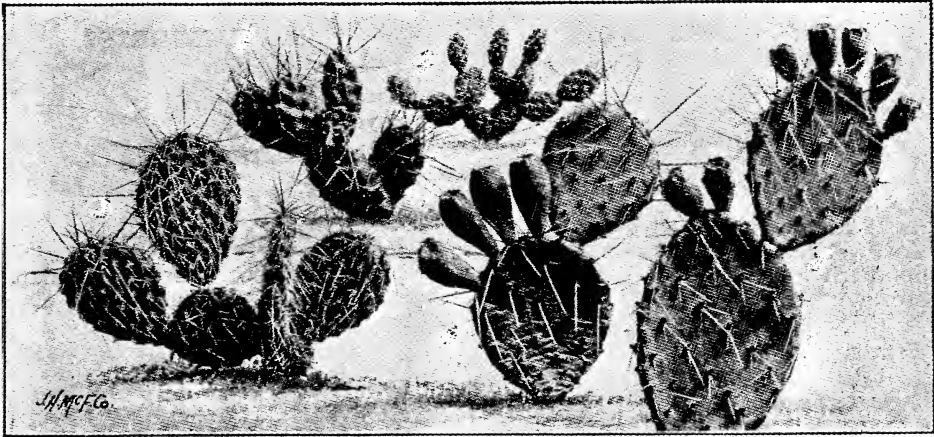
PLUMS.

Abundance.
Burbank.
Climax.
Red June.
Botan.
Wickson.

BULBS.

In this, as in all other departments, we have made no attempt to offer a complete assortment. We are thus able to discard all which do not reach a high standard of merit in their particular line.

Cannas, Crocus, Caladium, Dahlias, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus.



These Cacti are hardy. Many others have to be taken indoors in winter. But they are so odd and attractive, that they make splendid house plants.

CACTI.

We grow a line of these interesting plants, which we can without any reserve, recommend to our customers as exceedingly attractive and ornamental. Although the most of them have to be protected in winter in this climate, they amply repay this care. Their odd manner of growth, so different from any other class of plants, is a constant source of interest and delight. Planted in vases, pots or tubs, filled with about equal proportion of soil, sand and pebbles, they require no further attention or watering, if placed where the rain will reach them; and only rarely if kept indoors.

PLANTS IN TUBS, POTS AND VASES.

We carry a line of pots, tubs and vases (some very handsome), having in them thrifty growing plants of various kinds, such as Conifers, Cacti, Palms, etc. Also Globe, Pyramid, Cone and Tree forms of Box, Privet and Euonymous. These we sell with or without the vases, etc. From these they can be planted into your own vases or on your lawn, safely any month in the year. A handsome tree or shrub in this shape has enduring quality, which makes it quite appropriate as an anniversary present.

CHESTNUTS.

American—Japan—Spanish. Excellent for nuts, especially the American and Japan. The Spanish is a beautiful ornamental and shade tree, and so are the others.

MULBERRIES.

Hicks. This variety bears fruit abundantly nearly all summer, of fine quality. For a poultry yard there is nothing so good.

New American. By some this is thought to be a better Mulberry than the Hicks.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

(Every garden should have a supply of this fine fruit).

Hiyakume.

Miyotan.

Okame.

CHERRIES.

Dyehouse.

Early Richmond.

Gov. Wood.

Southern Sweet.

Morello.

APRICOTS.

Roman.

QUINCE.

Orange, Chinese.

POMEGRANATE.

Spanish Ruby.

GRAPES.

Catawba (Red).

Delaware (red).

Niagara (white).

Concord (black).

Ives (purple).

Brighton (red).

Campbell's Early (black).

Moore's Early (black).

Scuppernong.

RASPBERRIES.

Gregg (black).

Louden (red).

Golden Queen (yellow).

BLACKBERRIES.

Wilson's Early.

Lawton.

Snyder.

GOOSEBERRY.

Downing.

Industry.

STRAWBERRIES.

Lady Thompson, Gandy, Dunlap, Climax, Buback, Brandywine, Decatur, Klondike.

PECANS.

(For Nuts, plant only the budded or grafted kinds).

Stuart, Georgia Giant, Frotscher, James Paper Shell, and Van Deman.

JAPAN WALNUT.

Described under ornamental trees. For this purpose they are excellent. As a nut tree, they will, when generally known, take rank with the Pecan.

BLACK WALNUT.

Superior for the nuts, excellent for shade, valuable for its fine wood.

ENGLISH WALNUT.

Beautiful ornamental tree, but the nuts are somewhat uncertain in this latitude.

FIGS.

We believe in Figs. We predict they will soon take an important position in fruit shipments from the South. With proper treatment, they can be shipped 1,000 miles. An acre will take about 300 trees, and yield a ton or more of fruit. Figs bring brings even better prices than Strawberries in this market, and the demand is never supplied. They are a surer crop than Peaches. The care, culture and gathering are all less expensive. They ripen all through the summer, supplying the demand as it arises. Thus none need be lost by rotting, which is the main loss with all fruits, except Apples. The trees bear the second year, often the first. It is the coming crop for the South. Almost as free from competition as Cotton. If you have only a back yard or garden, plant a few trees of this fine Fruit. If more land, plant an acre for market.

The following we think is as good a selection as can be made:

Brunswick. Violet, large, good, hardy, productive.

Brown Turkey. Brown, medium, abundant, sweet, hardy, best for field culture.

White Marseilles. White, very large, productive bearer, hardy, among the best.

Celestial. Violet, very sweet, excellent bearer, hardy.

ENEMIES OF FRUIT TREES, VINES, ETC.

Commercial Fruit Growers must combat these pests in order to have success. Those growing for their own use will also find it will pay to give some attention to them. There is a vast number of remedies, but expert opinion is now agreed that those named herein are the best. If applied in accordance with the **Spraying Calendar**, they will destroy the most destructive and common enemies, and add greatly to the quantity and quality of your fruit. Conifers also should be sprayed with the Copper Sulphate solution when any fungus disease appears. Likewise Pecans and some other trees are attacked by the **Twig Girdler**. The remedy for this is in autumn to burn the twigs which have fallen, and thus destroy the eggs of the insect.

FORMULAE FOR INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS.

Arsenate of Lead used in place of Paris Green and London Purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to fifty gallons of water will give good results.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, four pounds; quick-lime, six pounds; water, fifty gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding twenty-five gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have twenty-five gallons. The blue-stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours.

Copper-Sulphate Solution. Dissolve one pound of copper-sulphate in fifteen gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape-vines and peach trees. For the latter, use twenty-five gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in one gallon of water; and to this, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added). Churn violently until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from nine to fifteen parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than one part of oil to nine to fifteen of water.

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Lime, unslaked, twenty pounds; sulphur, ground, sixteen pounds; water, to make fifty gallons. Place eight to ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted by the addition of sufficient hot water.

The lime and sulphur wash is now generally recommended for controlling the San Jose scale, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

FRUIT-BEARING TABLE.

| | First Crop. | Bears. |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Apple | 3 years | 50 years |
| Pear | 4 years | 50 years |
| Plum | 3 years | 25 years |
| Peach | 2 years | 10 years |
| Fig | 2 years | 20 years |
| Grape | 3 years | 10 years |
| Pecan | 6 years | 75 years |
| Walnut | 5 years | 100 years |
| Blackberry | 1 years | 7 years |
| Raspberry | 1 years | 6 years |
| Strawberry | 1 years | 3 years |

SPRAYING CALENDAR.

| Plants. | 1st Application. | 2d Application. | 3d Application. |
|--|--|--|--|
| Apple, Scab, codling moth, bud moth, caterpillar, canker worm. | After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux. | Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green. | 10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green. |
| Cherry, Rot, aphid, curculio, slug, knot. | As flower-buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux; for aphid, use Kerosene Emulsion. | When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green. | 10 to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, re- peat. |
| Grape, Fungous diseases, flea beetle. | When first leaves are half-grown, Bordeaux and Paris Green. | As soon as the fruit has set, repeat. | 10 to 14 days later, re- peat. |
| Peach, Plum, Rot, curculio, leaf curl, mildew, knot. | Before blossoms open, Bordeaux. | Within a week after fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green. | 7 to 12 days later, re- peat. |
| Pear, Leaf-blight, scab, psyl- la, codling moth. | Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. | Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green. | 8 to 12 days later, re- peat. |
| Strawberry, Rust. | Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux and Par- is Green. | When fruit has set, Bordeaux or weak Cop- per Sulphate solution. | As soon as berries harvested, Bordeaux. |
| Raspberry. Blackberry, Anthracnose, rust. | Cut out canes badly diseased, and burn. Be- fore buds open, spray with Copper Sulphate so- lution. | When new canes ap- pear, Bordeaux and Par- is Green. | 10 to 14 days later, re- peat. |
| Rose, Aphis, worm. | Kerosene Emulsion for aphid. | 10 days later, Bor- deaux and Paris Green. | Afterwards keep lice off by turning a fine stream of water on un- der side of leaves. |

Do not spray with arsenites or copper compounds within 3 weeks of the time the sprayed portions are to be eaten.

The trees named below seem to thrive best when transplanted in the spring, and not in the fall, as is the general rule.

Beech.

Birch.

Flowering Cherry

Flowering Peach

Japanese Maples.

Magnolias.

Nut Trees.

Sweet Gum.

Oaks.

Tulip Poplar.

Some of these, besides Conifers, Shrubs, Vines, etc., we grow in pots, from which they can be transplanted safely any month in the year.

THE GROWTH OF TREES.

A small tree, set out now, will in twenty years, show diameter, about as follows:

Poplar 22 inches.

Maple 21 inches.

Elm 20 inches.

Sycamore 20 inches.

Linden 19 inches.

Sweet Gum 18 inches.

Ash 18 inches.

Locust 17 inches.

Oak 16 inches.

Walnut 14 inches.

THE CARE OF PLANTS.

Much depends on the treatment of tree, shrub or plant after the customer gets it in hand. We are always glad to give such instructions as may be adapted to each special kind. But the general rules cover nearly all cases, and may not be amiss here. If there is any delay in planting after arrival, the roots should be protected from sun and air by covering with moist soil. With evergreens, it is necessary to shade the top also. When this is carefully done, several days, and sometimes weeks of delay in fall and winter, will cause no injury. Trees and Shrubs as a rule, should be severely pruned when transplanted, especially the hard-wooded kinds. What is cut off will be more than made up within a short time, by more vigorous growth. In planting, the ground should be well loosened for as large a space around the roots as is practical. Cut off smoothly any broken roots. Set the plant a little deeper (say two inches), than it grew in the nursery. Straighten out the roots, and pack the soil firmly around them. Good top soil is better than manure. Two or three inches of rotted stable manure on top around the plant is the best mulch. If the ground is reasonably moist, little or no water is necessary. Much care should be taken not to bruise the bark of trees, especially Conifers. If these simple rules are observed, with ordinary judgment, plants with a good root system should rarely fail to live and thrive. Although the body of trees and shrubs becomes dormant in the fall, the roots continue to grow. Hence fall and winter in this latitude is the best season for planting.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

Our terms are cash with order, except to persons known to us, or those who furnish satisfactory reference with the order. To these two classes, we allow thirty days' time. We ship by express unless otherwise instructed. The usual charges are made for boxing and packing. A certificate of inspection by the State Entomologist accompanies each shipment. We make no guarantee as to the stock living after it leaves our hands. It is all packed carefully as suits the requirements of each kind. We cheerfully correct any errors which we may make. Our liability is strictly limited to the cost of the plant which may be wrong. Claims must be made within five days after receipt of goods. After delivery to forwarders, goods are at the risk of purchaser. All claims for delay, damage, etc., must be made on the forwarding agent.

TABLE OF DISTANCES AT WHICH VARIOUS TREES SHOULD BE PLANTED.

Apples. Standard, 30 to 40 feet each way—48 to 27 to one acre.
Pears. Standard, 20 to 25 feet each way—125 to 69 to one acre.
Pears. Dwarf, 15 feet each way—193 to one acre.
Cherries. 18 to 20 feet each way—134 to 125 to one acre.
Plums. 16 to 18 feet each way—134 to 125 to one acre.
Peaches. 16 to 18 feet each way—134 to 125 to one acre.
Raspberries. 3 to 4 feet each way—5,000 to 2,700 to one acre.
Blackberries. 6 to 8 feet each way—1,200 to 680 to one acre.
Strawberries. 1½ ft. to 3 ft. each way—15,000 to 5,000 to one acre

"Who does his duty is a question

Too complex to be solved by me,

But he, I venture the suggestion,

Does part of his, that plants a tree."—Lowell.

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